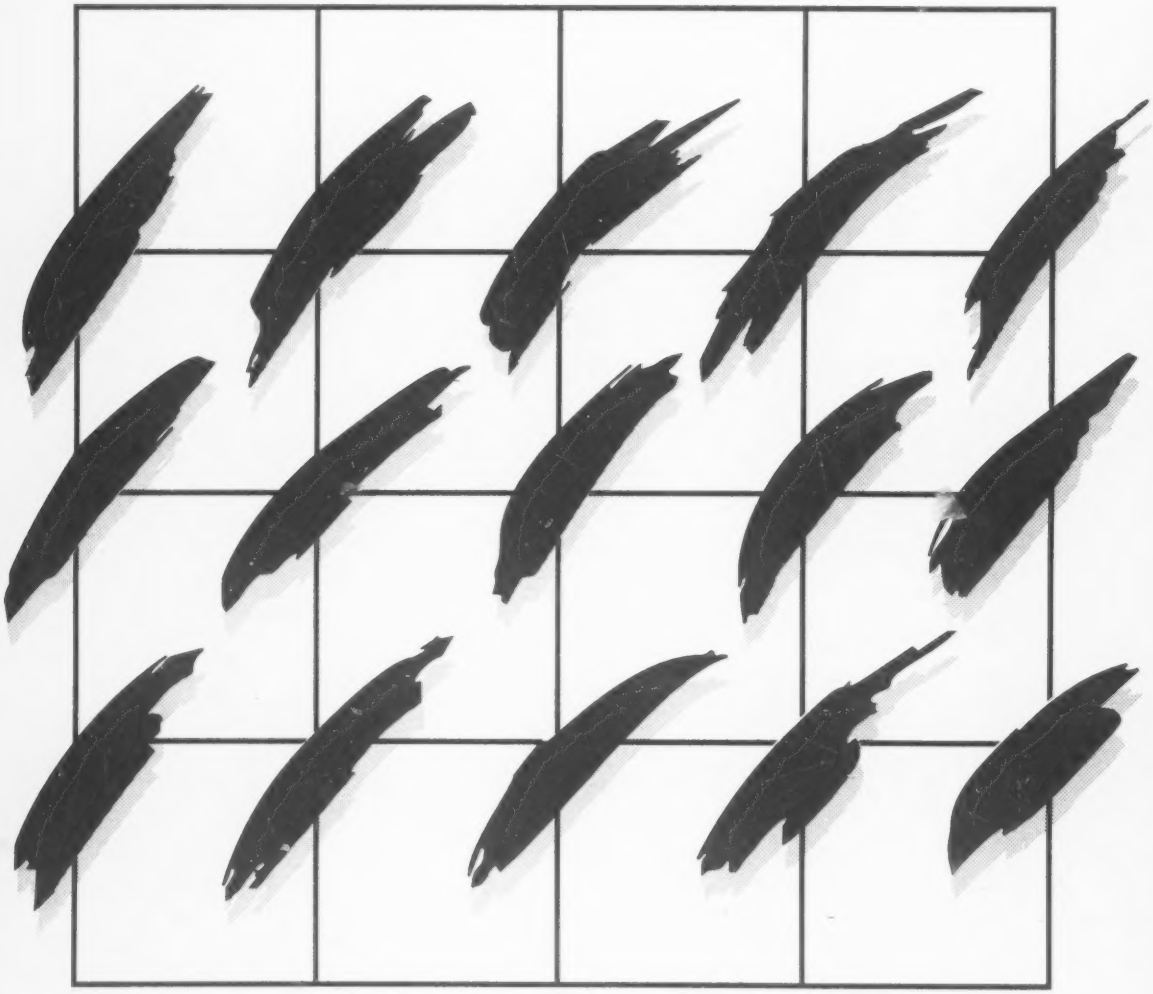
1-94 HSS

New Jersey ECONOMIC INDICATORS



Christine Todd Whitman
Governor
State of New Jersey

Peter J. Calderone
Commissioner
New Jersey Department of Labor

MAY 1994

New Jersey ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Number 348 Based on data through May 25, 1994

The Economic Situation in the Nation and the State 3

1994 Job Outlook for College Graduates 12

The 1994 Summer Jobs Outlook 17

Statistical Section S-1

New Jersey Economic Indicators (ISSN 1064-592) is published monthly and distributed without charge, to those wishing to receive it, by the New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research, CN 056, Trenton, NJ 08625-0056. It is prepared with the cooperation of other State and Federal agencies. Material appearing here may be reprinted without permission, but it would be appreciated if appropriate credit were given. For copies or information, please contact Mary Ann R. Unger at the above address or phone: (609) 633-6434.

THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IN

THE NATION

The national economy displayed continued strength during April, as recovery from the 1990-1991 recession reached into its 37th month. Hiring across all major sectors raised employment to another record high and lowered unemployment to 6.4%. Moreover, all signs for the period ahead point to further expansion, driven by increased consumer spending, rising demand for new housing, growing business investment and — somewhere further down the road — a pickup of exports as a belated economic turnaround begins to gain strength in Western Europe.

The pace of job creation has picked up considerably following a dismal performance when business recovery first got underway. Nonfarm employment did not stop declining until February 1992, about a year into the recovery, and job gains after that were initially very modest as continued cutbacks in manufacturing and construction partially offset hiring in the service sectors. Since last fall, however, employment has been rising across the board, with month-to-month gains averaging more than 200,000. This is expected to continue, but forecasters, nevertheless, see unemployment receding very slowly and remaining well above its 5.0% pre-recession level into the foreseeable future as new entrants to the labor market absorb a major share of the added jobs.

What started out as a sluggish, fragile and largely jobless business recovery has quickened sufficiently over the past year to give rise to renewed inflationary expectations in the financial markets. Last fall, the lowest long-term interest rates in decades began moving upwards. Although price increases remained quite subdued through April, when the consumer price index was up only 2.4% from a year earlier, the average interest rate for a 30-year fixed-rate mortage rose by two full percentage points from October to early May. This reflected a growing fear on the part of lenders that continued economic expansion would generate upward pressure on prices and wages.

In a series of moves designed to quell this upward pressure on long-term interest rates, the Federal Reserve Board has been signaling its counter-inflationary resolve by nudging short-term interest rate upwards since early February. Its most recent action, on May 17, raised the federal funds rate (what banks charge each other for overnight loans) by another half of a percentage point to 4.25% and also

increased the discount rate (what the Fed charges for loans to member banks) from 3.0% to 3.5%. These moves appear to have been well received on Wall Street and by most economists, although there are dissenters who view the Fed's actions as premature and fear that they could unnecessarily slow or even undermine the business recovery.

The majority of forecasters remain optimistic about the near-term economic outlook. In fact, the composite forecast of a panel of economists recently surveyed by the National Association of Business Economists (NABE) put this year's growth rate at 3.6%, up from a projection of 3.2% growth obtained from the same panel three months earlier. Although consumers will encounter somewhat higher interest rates on loans for new cars and big-ticket household goods, most analysts see this as having only a modest dampening effect during a period of restored consumer confidence, rising income and as-yet-unsatisfied pent-up demand. Moreover, the Fed's actions could be beneficial to the homebuilding industry to the extent that it has a stabilizing effect on mortgage rates.

If domestic demand comparable to that projected for 1994 were to persist into next year and be reinforced by an anticipated rising tide of exports as economic activity picks up abroad, a quickening of inflation could become a reality. However, the prevailing view is that growth will moderate somewhat next year, despite stronger exports, as the homebuilding and car buying recoveries approach maturity and as business equipment investment tapers off from its cyclically-elevated pace of the past several years. Illustrative is the aforementioned NABE survey, which yielded a consensus forecast of 2.8% growth for 1995. For this and other reasons, including continued stiff competition from overseas, few economists see more than a modest pick-up of inflation at least through next year.

THE STATE

The arrival of spring helped put the New Jersey economy back on the recovery path that it was on before the pause caused by the winter's unusually severe and persistent storms. Hiring picked up across nearly all sectors of the economy, and the State's unemployment insurance rolls receded more than seasonally as building activity quickened, shoppers returned to the malls and conditions returned to normal elsewhere in the economy.

According to the latest monthly survey of employers conducted by the N.J. Department of Labor, nonfarm wage and salary employment increased about 21,800 more than seasonally expected from March to April. Thousands of construction workers returned to their jobs, and sizable employment gains were chalked up by retail stores, wholesalers, business service firms, health-care providers and other kinds of service establishments. April's increase, coupled with an 8,700 pick-up a month earlier, far more than compensated for weather-related setbacks in winter and raised nonfarm jobholding to another post-recession high of 3,541,200.

After a slow start, nonfarm employment has now rebounded by 96,700 since bottoming out in March 1992. This, helped along by an absence of labor force growth, has dropped the State's jobless rate by more than two percentage points from its mid-1992 peak of over 9%, and it has also generated a rising trend of income that bodes well for consumer spending during the period ahead. According to the U.S. Commerce Department, personal income rose by 4.1% in New Jersey from 1992 to 1993,

somewhat less than nationally (4.7%) but more than in neighboring Pennsylvania (3.9%) and New York (2.7%).

Last year's income gains did not generate a comparable rate of expansion of retail sales in the Garden State, in part because sales shortfalls caused by crippling snowstorms early in the year were not fully made up during subsequent months. Despite a brisk pace of spending on new cars (as reflected in a 13% increase in the number of new car registrations issued by the Division of Motor Vehicles), receipts by all New Jersey retailers were up only 1.7% for all of 1993. In contrast, sales climbed faster than income nationally, advancing by 7.0%. Either New Jerseyans were more frugal than their counterparts elsewhere in the nation — perhaps positioning them for some catch-up spending in 1994 — or they spent more of their income outside New Jersey or on housing, utilities and other non-retail services.

As in the nation, all of New Jersey's employment growth over the past 25 months has been generated by the construction industry and the private service-producing sector of the economy. Factory job losses have slowed, but manufacturers' orders are apparently not yet growing fast enough in New Jersey to fully overcome the job-erasing impact of downsizing, rapidly rising productivity, defense spending cuts, weak export orders and industrial outmigration. Also, contrary to a rising trend nationally, job growth has been absent in New Jersey's public sector, where retrenchment by federal and State agencies continues to offset local government increases, driven mostly by rising school enrollments.

Employment has risen by 111,200 in the State's private service-producing sectors since March 1992, with more than half of the increase accounted for by health care (21,200), personnel supply agencies (15,500) and providers of other kinds of business, management and engineering services (21,800). Retail stores and restaurants have contributed another 16,400 jobs, and sizable gains have been recorded by trucking and other transportation firms as well as by the rebounding financial sector, where 8,200 workers have been added to the State's job rolls in part because of the continued migration of operations from Wall Street to Hudson County. About the only major service providers not adding staff have been banks, insurance companies and public utilities, all of which are still in a downsizing mode.

Construction activity bottomed out in New Jersey in May 1992 and has been on an expansionary path ever since. Driven mostly by rebounding housing starts and increased public outlays for infrastructure expansion and improvements, contractors have added 12,300 workers to their payrolls over the past 23 months. And they should be doing more hiring as the homebuilding recovery continues during the months ahead.

Both contract awards and building permits for new residential construction dropped off during the first quarter, following solid gains in both 1992 and 1993. This, however, was at least partly weather-related and should be followed by better data during the spring and summer months. Home sales have been strong and, because of the improving economy and a continued high level of pent-up demand, they should remain so in the absence of a significant increase in mortgage interest rates beyond that which has occurred since last fall.

The extent to which the industrial, office and commercial building segments of the industry will add to the expansion of construction jobs remains to be seen. Contract awards for such projects stopped declining some time ago, and receding vacancy rates for top-quality space have reportedly been laying the groundwork for at least some improvement. New projects are still coming on line slowly, however, making more than very modest near-term expansion unlikely.

Factory job losses have eased in recent months, but New Jersey has yet to share in the modest pick-up that began to unfold nationally late last year. Rising factory orders have generated small job gains — or at least halted job losses — in a number of industries, including motor vehicles, textiles, printing and publishing, paper products, pharmaceuticals, furniture, rubber and plastics products, lumber and wood products, and primary metal products. Unfortunately, this improvement has been outweighed by continued cutbacks in instruments, electronic equipment, fabricated metals, industrial machinery, industrial chemicals, apparel and petroleum products. As a result, manufacturing employment has slipped by another 8,400 over the past year.

Although continued expansion of industrial demand nationally can be expected to generate additional hiring by some New Jersey manufacturers

during the period ahead, further retrenchment by others who are still downsizing, automating and/or relocating will prevent much, if any, overall job recovery in this sector. The State's service-producing and construction sectors should keep expanding, however, and doing so by enough to bring about continued labor market improvement. The State's jobless rate can be expected to recede more slowly than last year as expanded job opportunities attract more workers back into the labor force, but its trend should continue to be downward from its recent average of 7.3%.[1]

[1] New Jersey's unemployment rate averaged 7.3% during the first four months of 1994 based on estimates from the redesigned federal household survey that was implemented starting with this January. Because of changes in survey questions and procedures that were expected to raise reported labor force participation rates and unemployment rates to an uncertain but probably significant extent (especially for teenagers, women and senior citizens), these estimates are not comparable with data for 1993 and earlier, which showed the State's jobless rate declining from over 9.0% in the third quarter of 1992 to 6.7% during the fourth quarter of last year.

COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC INDICATORS
NEW JERSEY AND UNITED STATES

New Jersey Data (Seasonally Adjusted) Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Data For	Series	Page No.	Year to Date % Change From Year Ago (Unadjusted) N.J.	U.S.
$216,927	$214,361	$212,308	4th Qtr.	Personal Income (millions)*	--	4.1	4.7
$6,110	$5,828	$5,325	Mar	Retail Sales (millions)	S-22	8.0	8.3
2,299	2,600	2,462	Dec	New Business Incorporations	S-16	-1.3	6.2
187	176	251	Feb	Business Failures**	S-16	-31.0	-21.4
1,674	1,572	1,909	Mar	Dwelling Units Authorized	S-20	-22.0	18.8
$398.3	$339.1	$437.4	Mar	Construction Contracts (millions)**	S-18	-21.4	8.9
$143.3	$105.4	$172.5	Mar	Residential	S-18	-42.1	12.8
$168.3	$173.4	$93.8	Mar	Nonresidential**	S-18	18.8	6.0
$94.4	$90.8	$180.4	Mar	Nonbuilding**	--	-41.3	5.5
3,541.2	3,519.4	3,484.4	Apr	Nonfarm Payroll Emp. (000)	S - 8	1.4	1.9
510.2	509.8	518.6	Apr	Manufacturing (000)	S-10	-1.5	-0.7
2,343.1	2,328.6	2,286.6	Apr	Private Service Prod (000)	S-10	2.4	2.6
286	319	354	Apr	Total Unemployment (000)	S - 4	-8.3	-5.0
7.2	7.9	8.9	Apr	Total Unemployment Rate (%)	S - 6	--	--
105.7	111.9	110.4	Apr	Insured Unemp.Volume (000)	S-24	0.9	--
3.2	3.4	3.4	Apr	Insured Unemp. Rate (%)	S-24	--	--
42.2	42.3	41.5	Apr	Avg. Factory Workweek (hours)	S-12	-0.4	1.4
$13.28	$13.27	$12.91	Apr	Avg. Factory Hrly. Earnings**	S-33	3.6	3.0
$556.43	$559.99	$531.89	Apr	Avg Factory Weekly Earnings**	S-31	3.2	4.5

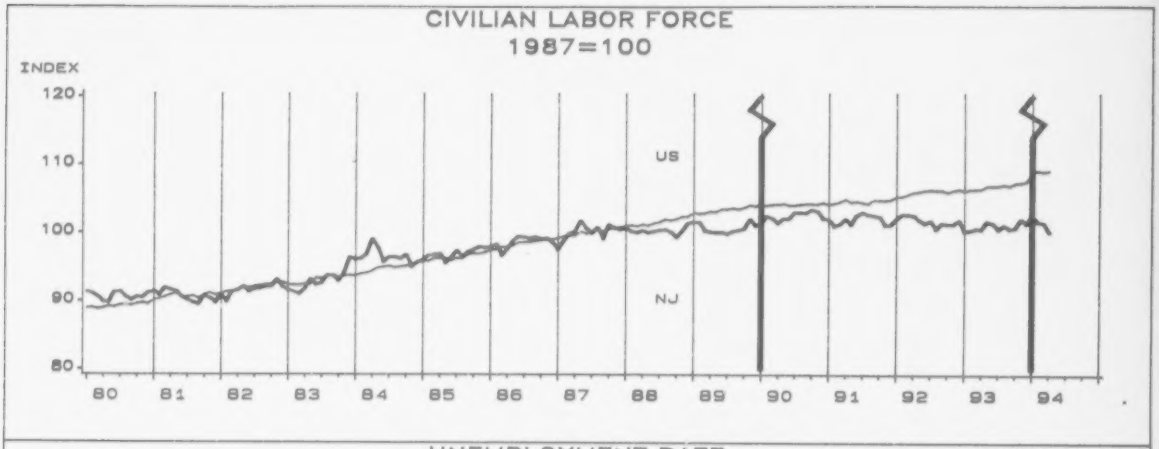
Notes: See pages S-1 to S-3 for data notes on all the above listed series.

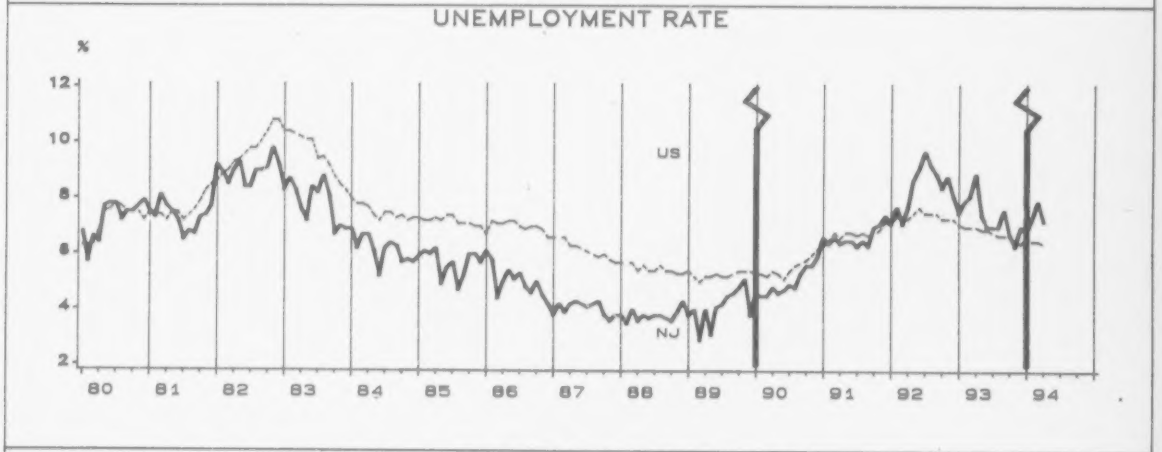
* (Latest Month - 4th Qtr.'93); (Month Ago - 3rd Qtr. '93); (Year Ago - 4th Qtr. '92). (Annualized data).

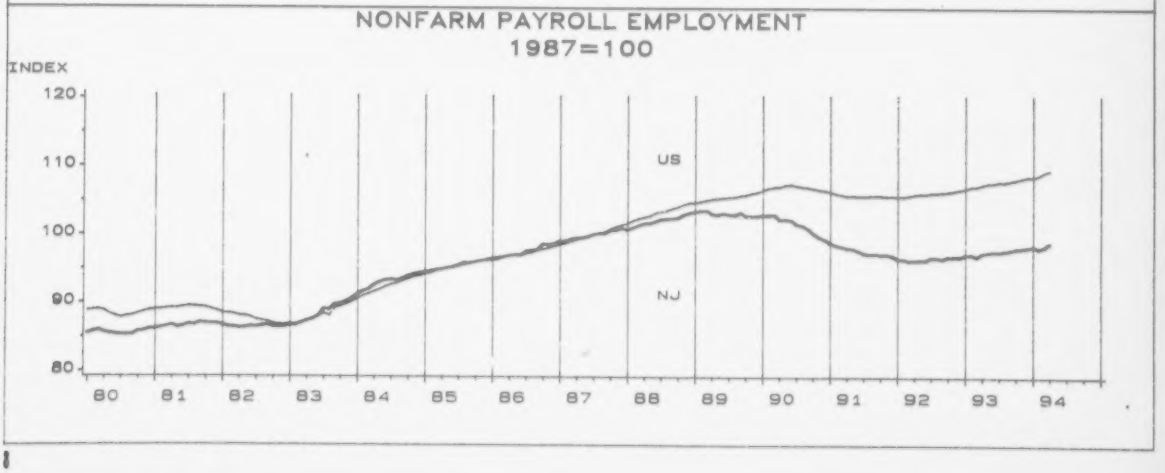
** Not seasonally adjusted.

*** Series break January 1994. Earlier data are not comparable due to redesign of Current Population Survey.

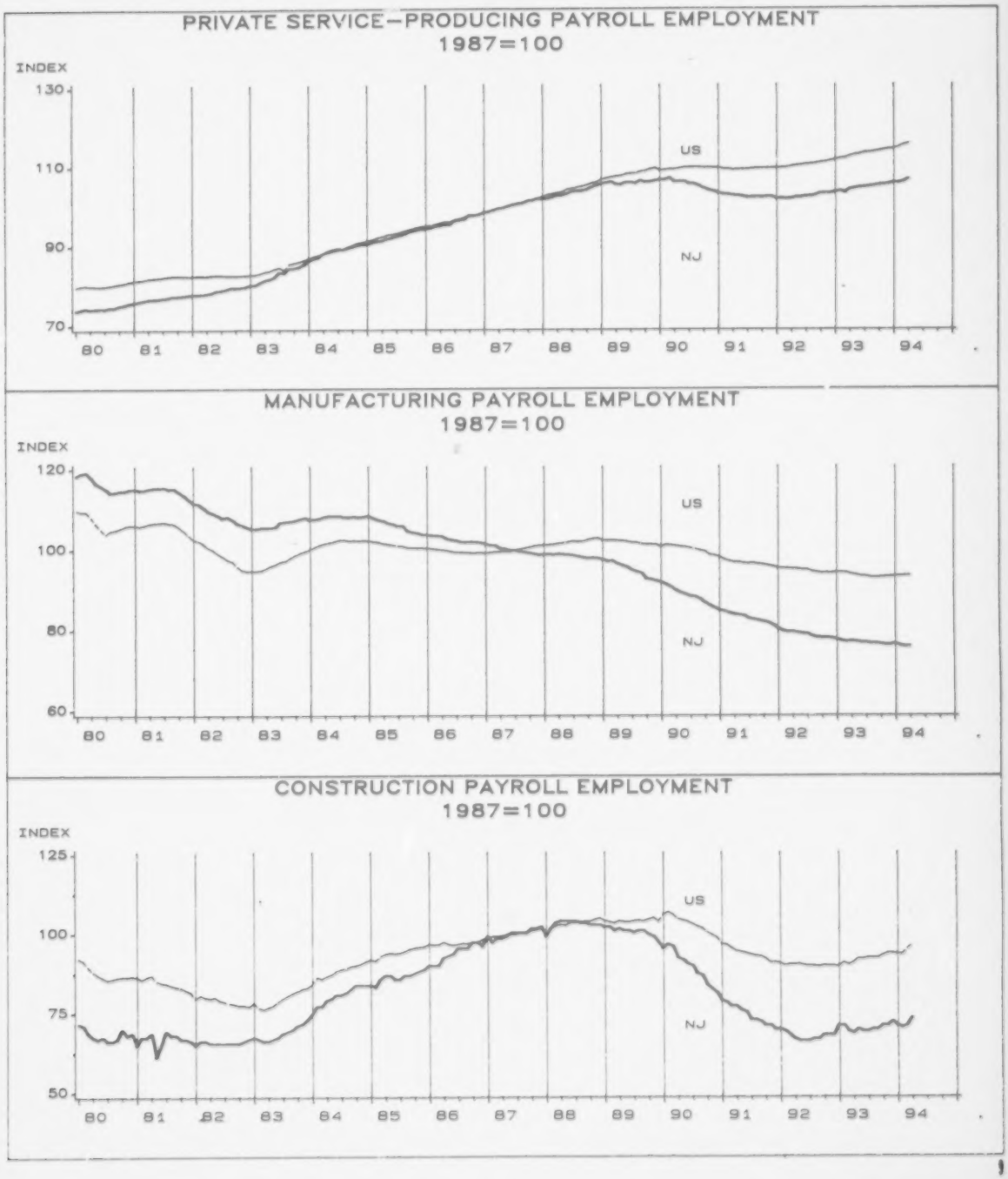
Comparisons of Economic Trends In New Jersey and the United States



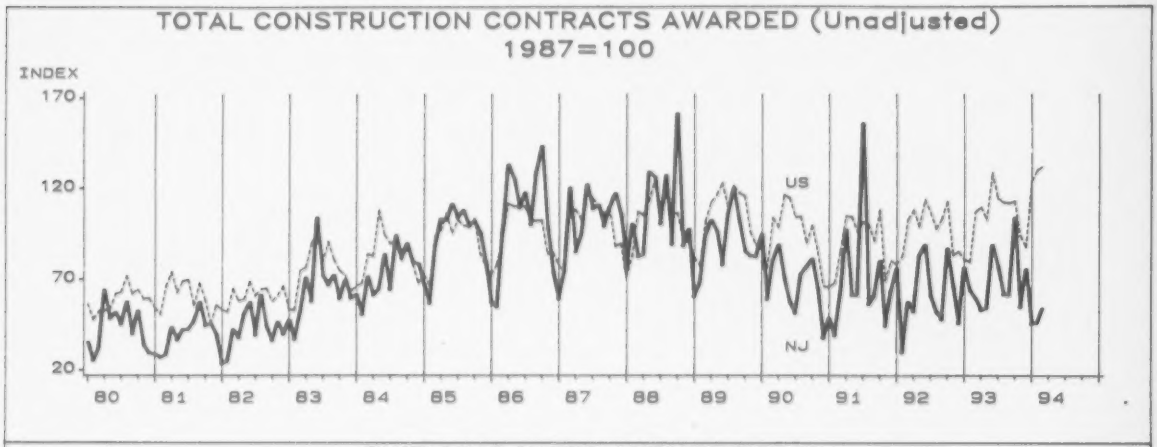


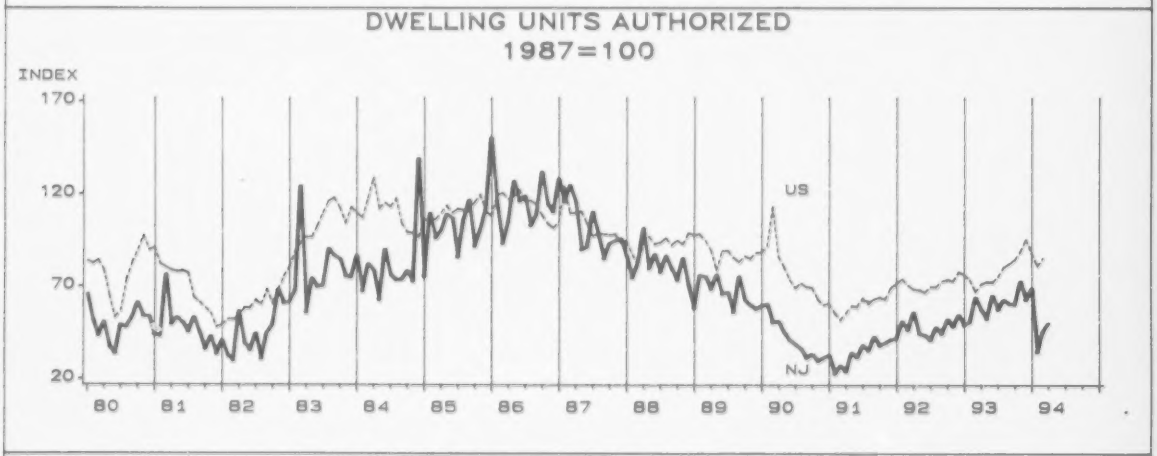


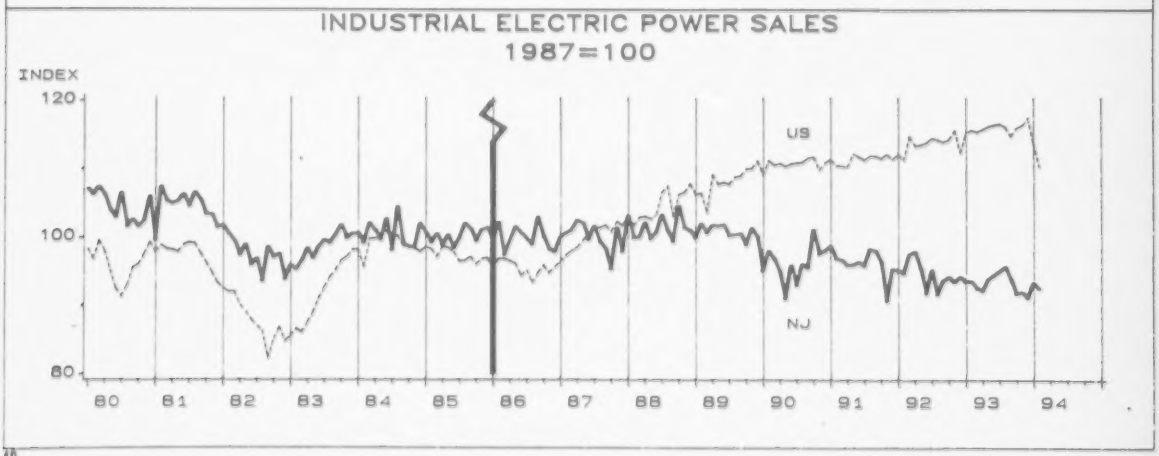
All data in the charts on these two pages have been seasonally adjusted and indexed to a 1987 base with one exception. Data on the unemployment rate is presented in actual units. The advantage of using an index is that it facilitates comparisons between the State and the Nation.



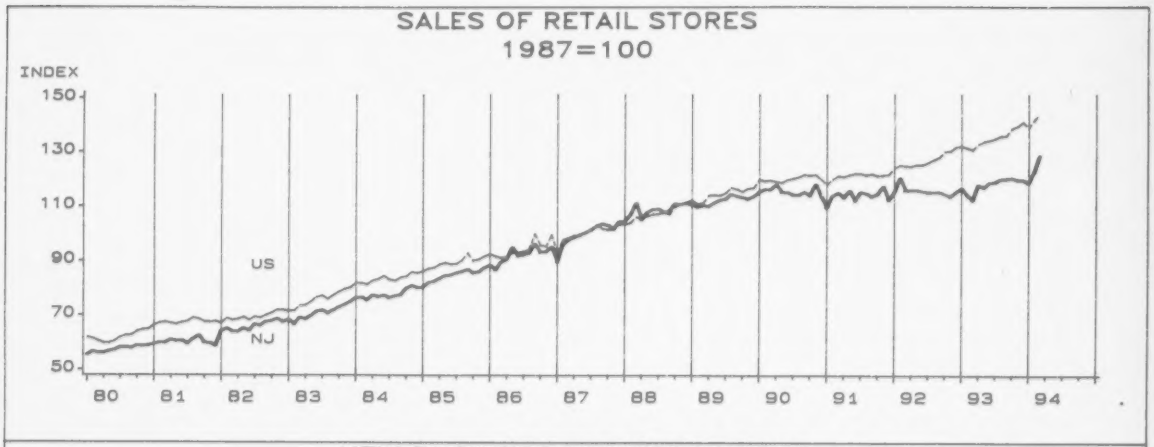
Comparisons of Economic Trends In New Jersey and the United States

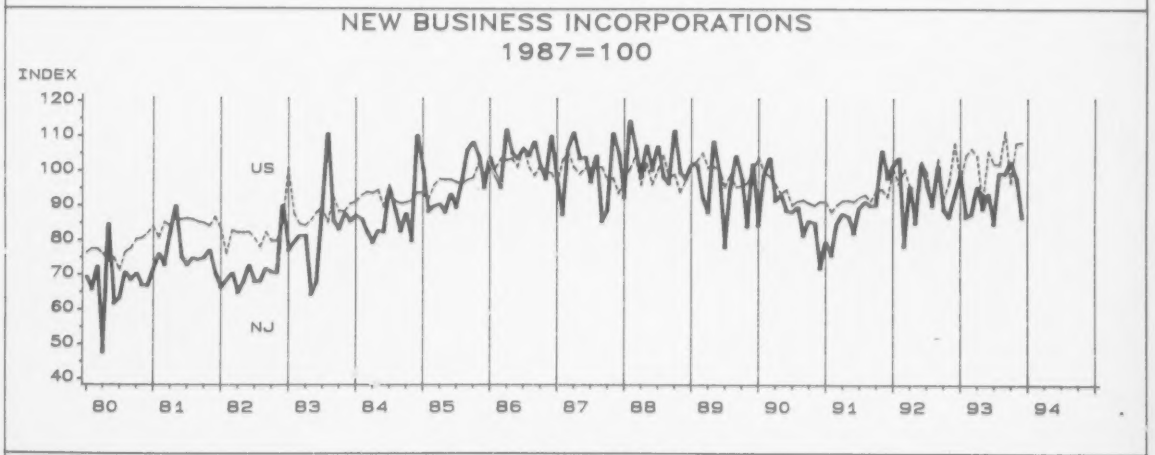


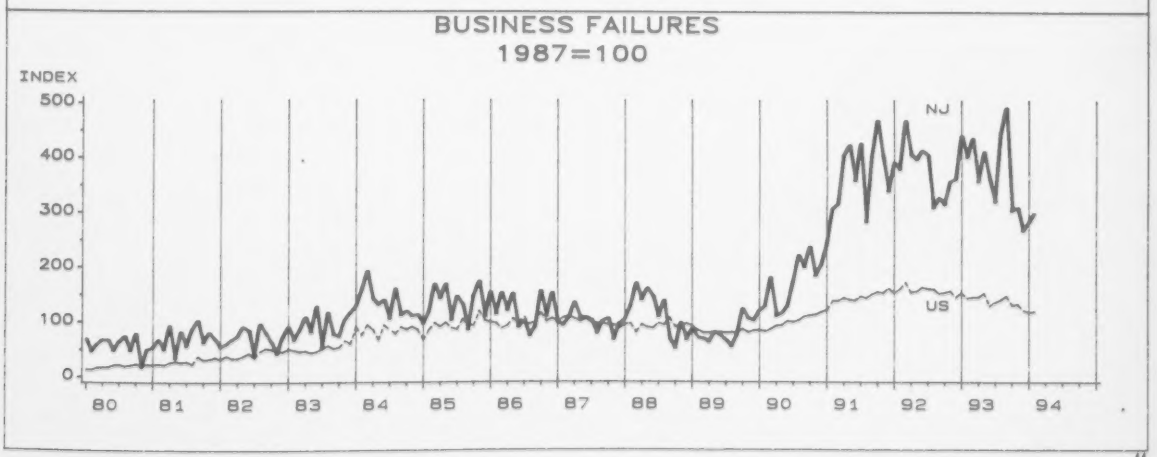




With the exception of total Construction Contracts data, the data on these two pages have been seasonally adjusted. All were indexed to a 1987 base. The advantage of using an index is that it facilitates comparisons between the State and the Nation.







1994 JOB OUTLOOK FOR COLLEGE GRADUATES

By
Mary Ann R. Unger
Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research

The job outlook has improved for New Jersey's Class of '94, compared with the situation a year ago, according to a recent survey by the Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research. There are growing indications, especially during the second quarter of 1994, that the benefits of New Jersey's economic recovery are beginning to filter down to this segment of the job market despite the fact that grads continue to face stiff competition for entry-level positions and starting salary ranges remain virtually unchanged over the year.

The Division's 1994 survey of New Jersey college and university placement officers found an increase in recruiting activities on campuses and a rise in job offers late in the Spring semester. While the Class of '94 must compete against their peers as well as experienced professionals laid off as a result of corporate downsizings and restructurings, this year's gradutes are vying for actual jobs, rather than adding their names to corporate resume banks as was often the case during the previous two years.

Nearly half (47%) of the survey's respondents saw the job situation in a more favorable light than they did a year ago; 33% saw no further deterioration; and 20% — the lowest proportion since 1989 — described a job market as having fewer opportunities than last year.

The New Jersey Survey

The job outlook for New Jersey's college graduates was obtained from a survey of 15 New Jersey college and university placement officers conducted in late April/early May. Depending on the school, New Jersey firms represented 15% to 90% of all job offers.

Academic majors most in demand were computer science, accounting, engineering and marketing/sales. For the first time since 1990, the survey reported an improved job market for finance and economics majors. The latest survey also revealed a decrease in demand for communications, education and nursing majors.

While some national surveys noted a slowing job market for technical majors (i.e., accounting, computer science, engineering), demand continued to be on the rise among employers in the Garden State; however, increased demand for technical majors did not translate into starting salary gains. In addition, more employers required computer science graduates to have expertise in specific software or programming languages. In other instances, employers offered only data-entry positions and internships to technical major grads.

Placement officers indicated more plentiful job opportunities in sales and among investment firms, consulting firms and health-care employers. Job opportunities were best in small and mid-sized firms. Large corporations, affected by downsizing and consolidations, offered limited entry level positions. Due to budget cutbacks, the public sector presented graduates fewer job opportunities than a year ago.

Graduates' job search skills may be as important to their successful entry into the job market as their academic major or grade point average, according to the surveyed college placement officers. These job-search skills include researching the company from which the student seeks employment and tailoring resumes to the particular employer. Graduates also increased their employability by being flexible in terms of relocation, career and salary.

Nationwide Surveys

The March 1994 Salary Survey report of the College Placement Council, Inc. (CPC) of Bethlehem, PA indicated a brighter job outlook for this year's bachelor degree candidates. Based on annual average starting salary data collected from 378 college and university placement offices across the nation, the job market was expected to show further improvement during late spring.

Nevertheless, the CPC's March 1994 survey found that the starting salary offers presented a mixed picture. Among business disciplines, accounting graduates' starting salary offers averaged $28,371, representing a 3% increase over September 1993 levels, while salary offers fell by 2% to $28,876 for management information systems grads. The survey indicated that opportunities for engineering students were on the wane, resulting in minor salary increases, such as the top-ranked 1% garnered by civil engineers, whose average starting salary was $29,617. Even chemical engineers, who have typically experienced strong increases in starting salary offers, reported a less than 1% increase to an average $39,783. Thanks to a significant presence of service-sector employers on campus during the 1993-1994 academic year, the starting salary outlook for liberal arts majors brightened: annual average starting salary offers rose to letters graduates (including English majors) by 7% to $22,349; sociology graduates' starting salaries also rose by 7% to average $23,613. However, within the liberal arts disciplines, there were declines in starting salary offers, such as the 4% drop for psychology majors.

The March survey revealed that service-sector employers accounted for 57% of the job offers extended to bachelor-degree candidates from September 1993 to March 1994. Manufacturing employers accounted for 28% of job offers and government and nonprofit employers for 15%.

The Northwestern Lindquist-Endicott Report 1994, conducted in the fourth quarter of 1993, found a slightly improved job outlook for the Class of '94. Northwestern University's survey of 264 mid- to large-sized firms reported a mixed and competitive job market. New grads still faced competition from experienced job seekers, just as they did in 1993 when, according to the survey, 60% of all new employees hired were experienced workers. The survey also predicted a 2% overall increase in job opportunities for bachelor degree graduates in 1994, with wide swings in demand among academic fields — a 22% increase for computer science majors and an 11% decrease for liberal arts majors. One trend in hiring was expected to continue in 1994: the employment of students who took part in internships and corporate education programs. (In 1993, graduates from these programs represented 26% of all grads hired compared with 17% the previous year.) As for compensation, the current survey reported that engineering majors continued to garner the highest annual average starting salaries ($35,736); liberal arts majors continued to receive the lowest ($27,852). Among the survey's findings were these: 1) 46% of the surveyed companies planned to increase hiring at the bachelor's level; 2) significant hiring decreases were planned by the aerospace and chemicals industries; 3) 58% of the surveyed firms currently hire contract personnel to fill professional positions.

For the first time in five years, there also was a brighter job picture for new college graduates reported in Michigan State University's Recruiting ***Trends 1993-94***, released in December 1993. This latest in a series of annual surveys indicated a 1.1% increase in hires for the Class of '94. Although not a dramatic upswing, it followed a four-year downturn, the longest recorded in the 23 years the survey has been taken. While this more optimistic outlook suggests a turnaround in the job market, Patrick Sheetz, Director of Michigan State's Collegiate Employment Research Institute, cautioned that it would take a long period of recovery to recoup the job losses of the last four years.

The survey's 618 respondents represented business, industry and governmental agencies. At the industry level, the greatest job increases were expected in tire/rubber and allied products; hotels, motels, restaurants and recreational facilities; automotive equipment; food and beverage processing. Grads in demand were those with academic majors in chemical and electrical engineering, as well as minorities and women in technical and business fields. Overall, starting salaries were expected to be up from less than half a percent (journalism) to 1% (chemical engineering) compared with year ago levels. In addition, the survey found that in all geographic regions of the United States "medium" availability of employment opportunities existed for the Class of 1994. In the Northeast Region, which includes New Jersey, 48% of the surveyed employers

reported the availability of jobs at medium or higher levels, compared with 38% a year ago.

The Michigan survey indicated that many employers expected new college graduates to handle a bigger workload than in the past and to be able to use computers and other tools of technology. According to ***Recruiting Trends 1993-94***, change was the only constant in today's labor market.

Starting Salary Comparisons

The table below shows annual starting salaries for selected academic majors, as reported by the New Jersey Department of Labor survey, conducted in late April/early May 1994; the CPC survey conducted in March 1994; and the Michigan State and Northwestern University (Lindquist) surveys, both conducted in late 1993. In all of the national surveys, increases in starting salaries were modest, when they occurred at all. In the New Jersey survey, annual average starting salary ranges for selected academic majors showed virtually no change for the second consecutive year. For two high-demand academic majors (accounting and computer science) annual average starting salary ranges fell below national levels.

Liberal Arts Hiring Trends

Reflecting the improving national economy during the 1993-1994 academic year, job-entry problems may have abated somewhat for this year's liberal arts majors across the nation. Most positive was the CPC March ***Salary Survey*** of 378 college and university placement officers. This survey revealed increased starting salary offers for liberal arts graduates, especially those with communications and interpersonal skills, from employers in the service-producing sector. According to the CPC survey, liberal arts grads received job offers mostly from employers in merchandizing, education, insurance, consulting services, legal services and health services. However, while starting salary offers generally showed increases, average salary levels were lower than those garnered by majors from business and technical disciplines.

AVERAGE ANNUAL STARTING SALARY OFFERS
1994

Major	NJ Dept. of Labor Survey (NJ Graduates)	CPC Survey (Nat'l.)	Michigan Survey (Nat'l.)	Lindquist Survey (Nat'l.)
Accounting	$26,000-28,000	$28,371	$27,787	$28,860
Computer Sci.	28,000-32,000	31,701	32,446	31,728
Elec. Engineering	30,000-38,000	34,173	34,979	35,736
Education	-	21,056	22,685	-
Gen.Bus.Admin.	24,000-28,000	23,820	23,760	27,768
Marketing/Sales	24,000-26,000	24,680	24,607	28,452
Nursing	-	27,036	29,868	-

Two other national surveys conducted in late 1993 reflected different scenarios. According to the Michigan State survey, starting salaries for liberal arts majors were expected to reflect a slight half-percent increase to average $20,860 — well below the estimated starting salaries for business majors or grads with technical degrees. The ***Northwestern Lindquist-Endicott Report 1994*** reported an anticipated 11% over-the-year drop in demand for liberal arts majors.

In New Jersey, an increase in job offers from employers in the service-producing sector late in the spring term was hoped to translate into increased job opportunities for humanities and social science graduates in the near future. Within the liberal arts, communications majors from the Class of '94 were expected to have a difficult entry into a highly competitive, small segment of the job market. On the other hand, liberal arts majors with good communications and computer skills were expected to find a brighter job outlook this year in the Garden State.

NJ Bachelor Degree Majors

Students' perceptions of the job market often help to influence their choices of major fields of study. Data from the New Jersey Department of Higher Education were used to track graduates' declared majors as a proportion of all bachelor degrees awarded by New Jersey colleges and universities at five-year intervals from 1978 to 1993 (latest available).

The highest proportion of students graduating with life sciences/physical sciences degrees occurred in the late 1970s. For business, computer science and engineering graduates, the highest proportions occurred during economic boom of the late 1980s. Conversely, the smallest proportion of liberal arts majors also graduated in the late 1980s. Since then, their proportions have been on the rise. In the early 1990s, the upswing in education majors reflected rising demand as the children of the "baby boom echo" entered the school system.

ACADEMIC MAJORS AS A PERCENT OF ALL BACHELOR DEGREES NEW JERSEY: 1978, 1983, 1988, 1993

	1978	1983	1988	1993
Liberal Arts*	43.7	37.7	33.4	36.5
Business	20.1	26.2	27.2	23.8
Computer Science	0.7	2.9	4.3	2.6
Education	15.1	8.7	6.0	8.0
Engineering	5.9	8.6	9.0	5.0
Life Sciences	7.0	5.2	4.7	4.1
Physical Sciences	2.3	1.9	2.0	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number of Degrees	25,085	25,622	22,363	25,278

Note: * Includes area/ethnic studies, foreign languages, letters, psychology, public affairs, social sciences and visual/performing arts.

Conclusion

National and New Jersey survey results indicate an improved job market for this year's college graduates. While corporate downsizings, reorganizations and restructurings continue to limit new hires, especially at large firms, the Class of '94 is expected to find more opportunities for employment nationwide and in New Jersey. Although there is reason for optimism, a graduate's successful entry into the job market largely will depend on academic performance, "computer literacy," geographic and career flexibility as well as job-search skills.

Notes on the New Jersey Survey

There was a 100% response rate from the 15 New Jersey colleges and universities surveyed in 1994. Placement officers were asked the relative level of job offers received by this year's grads compared with the situation a year ago. They were requested to list the three majors in top demand as well as average starting salary offers for each. Specific questions relating to New Jersey employers included the level of job offers compared with a year ago and the percent of all job offers New Jersey firms represented. Participants were asked to briefly describe any difficulties faced by the Class of '94 in obtaining job offers and the majors most likely to encounter these difficulties. Placement officers also were asked to note any difference in demand for technical majors (i.e., computer science, engineering). Finally participants were invited to comment on any aspect of the job outlook for this year's graduates relative to the situation a year ago.

Of course, individual students' job search experiences may differ from the job outlook described in this article.

THE 1994 SUMMER JOBS OUTLOOK

By
Chester E. Sherman and Field Analysts*
Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research

New Jersey's high school and college youth should find a slightly better summer job market this year due to the State's gradually improving economy, according to an informal survey conducted by the Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research. To what degree summer employment opportunities increase largely depends on the continued rise in consumer confidence/spending.

No longer fearing the return of seasonal labor shortages like those experienced during 1988 and 1989, most of the employers contacted for this survey indicated they would continue a cautious approach to seasonal hiring again this year. Employers adopted a more cautious approach to seasonal hiring following the start of the last national recession in 1990 and generally maintained that approach during the period of sluggish recovery which followed. However, this year, the Division's field analysts detected a willingness among some employers to admit that a slight-to-moderate increase in hiring were possible if business conditions continued to improve.

The Atlantic Coastal Region remains the State's bright spot, offering the largest number of summer jobs in resort communities located along or near New Jersey's 127 miles of beaches. Although the fortunes of many coastal resort businesses can rise and fall depending on the weather, the number of seasonal workers employed in the Coastal Region tends to vary little from one summer season to the next. The economic success of a summer tourism season is more likely to be reflected in the weekly paycheck of seasonal workers, as employers expand or reduce worker hours depending on business levels.

Since there is some consistency in the number of summer jobs created each year in the Atlantic Coastal Region's tourism-impacted industries, an overall increase in the State's summer job opportunities during 1994 is likely to hinge on the degree of seasonal hiring in its Northern and/or Southern Regions. Although reports from field analysts suggest that an increase in seasonal hiring appears more probable this year than at any time since the onset of the last national recession in 1990, only a modest-to-moderate increase is expected.

The private sector is the source of most job opportunities for youth in the seashore resort and suburban areas of New Jersey. Wages generally range from $5.05/hr. to $6.00/hr., but they are more apt to start above the minimum ($5.05/hr.) in the northern sections of the State where the cost of living is higher. There has been almost no upward pressure on the wages paid by seasonal employers since the minimum wage increased from $4.25/hr. to $5.05/hr. in early 1992. Amusements/theme parks offer the greatest number of private-sector summer jobs, while seasonal opportunities continue to decline in the fast-food industry as employers rely more heavily on year-round, part-time workers. Of course, fast-food restaurants located in areas of high tourist activity still hire many temporary workers during the summer months.

* Robert Brino, Victoria Carson, Allen Green, Robert Jedrusiak, David Joye, James Major, and Patricia [illegible]ndrick.

In urban areas, government-funded programs offer the best prospects for summer jobs. Teens from disadvantaged families throughout the State can find jobs through the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA). JTPA will provide an estimated 20,000 summer jobs this year generally paying $5.05/hr for a 20-30 hour week; classroom stipends are in the $4.00-$5.05/hr. range.

Summer jobs also are available with the Federal government agencies located in New Jersey (application deadline was mid-April).[1] State government will provide a very limited number of summer employment opportunities this year. A few summer jobs will be available at nutritional sites run by the Department of Human Services and at State parks in maintenance, visitor service assistance, toll collection and life guarding. Some county and local governments, and local boards of education plan to hire small numbers of teens to work at maintenance and recreation jobs during the summer months.

Summer Jobs Survey

In an informal survey to determine the summer job outlook for 1994, field analysts from the Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research contacted hundreds of retailers, manufacturers, service industry and resort facility employers across the State in late April. Although cautious expressions of optimism were up notably this year, most of the employers contacted for this survey anticipated hiring summer help at levels equal to those of last year. However, for the first time since the late 1980s, some employers indicated a willingness to increase hiring somewhat over last year.

More and more, employers reported hiring teens for part-time positions during the year and keeping them on for longer hours during the summer to ensure a trained labor pool. This was particularly the case in the retail trade industry. In the State's manufacturing industry division, a long-term downward employment trend has steadily reduced the number of summer factory jobs. When they do exist, summer jobs in manufacturing usually take the form of college internships or employment for relatives of employees and are more plentiful in the more industrialized northeastern New Jersey counties.

The Outlook for New Jersey's Regions

Atlantic Coastal Region
(Atlantic, Cape May, Monmouth and Ocean Counties)

Although rental agents in the region's coastal resort areas indicated that advance bookings for the 1994 summer tourist season were up substantially from a year ago, most of the employers surveyed during late April anticipated taking on help at or near normal seasonal levels. While seasonal employers were heartened by optimistic pre-season forecasts, they let past experience be their guide when it came to staffing their establishments for the coming summer season. Employers were even less likely to over-hire now that fears of seasonal labor shortages like those experienced in the late 1980s had faded and mid-season replacement workers were readily available. The survey also revealed that private sector wages for most seasonal jobs fell in the $5.05-to-$6.00/hr. range. For jobs that required a driver's license, a higher degree of responsibility or greater physical labor, wages might rise to $7.00/hr. or more. Seasonal wage rates in the Atlantic Coastal Region have held relatively steady since the minimum wage increased to $5.05/hr. in April 1992.

Best bets for summer employment again this year are in amusements, hotel/motels, campgrounds, all types of eating and drinking establishments, supermarkets, landscaping and various retail stores. Beach tag sales persons and lifeguards also will be in demand. Because summer job opportunities can occur in the unlikeliest of places, teen job seekers should consider all possibilities in their search for a summer job.

In the public sector, funds allocated for the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) summer youth employment program are higher than a year ago, which will mean the hiring of more youth this summer. JTPA jobs will pay the minimum wage and stipends for classroom study average about $4.00/hr. The limited numbers of federal, county and municipal summer jobs of any kind generally offer minimum wage.

[1] Federal government summer jobs are posted early in the year on a computer bulletin board which can be accessed free of charge at (912) 757-3100 seven days a week.

The region's and State's largest amusement park employer is Great Adventure in Ocean County. Due to turnover, the park will hire about 5,000 workers throughout the course of its season in order to maintain a staff of 3,500. At the time of the survey, the park was about 90% staffed, with returning employees representing about 70% of this year's hires. Pay at Great Adventure starts at $5.05/hr. and free bus transportation will be provided to workers from selected locations in Burlington, Camden, Mercer, Monmouth and Ocean counties. Another major summer employer is Jenkinson's Pavilion in Pt. Pleasant (Ocean County) where 2,000 hires are expected throughout the summer in order to maintain a staff of 1,200. Atlantic City's 12 hotel-casinos are also expected to add between 2,000-3,000 jobs between April and July. However, some of these jobs have age and/or special gaming license requirements.

The shore area remains the State's greatest provider of summer jobs for youth. Between April and July in an average year, wage and salary employment advances by an estimated 35,000 to 40,000 in the region's nonfarm establishments. Some fraction of these jobs are open to high school and college youth.

Southern New Jersey Region
(Burlington, Camden, Cumberland, Gloucester, Mercer and Salem Counties)

The number of summer job opportunities in the Southern New Jersey Region is expected to be about the same as last year or slightly to moderately better. The best prospects for summer employment are at amusement/recreation facilities, federally funded programs, country/swim clubs, fast-food establishments, retail stores and landscaping/nurseries.

Most summer jobs will pay the minimum wage of $5.05/hr. to $6.00/hr.; however, a few summer jobs will pay about $10.00/hr. and will primarily be found in manufacturing. The majority of the surveyed employers stressed that the number of hires would depend on business conditions.

Amusement/recreation facilities offer an opportunity for summer jobs for teens in the region's six counties. In Camden County, Clementon Amusement Park will hire about 350 people, slightly more than in previous years due to the opening of its $5.0-million "Splash World" water park last summer. Teens in Burlington, Camden and Mercer counties will find summer job opportunities at Great Adventure Amusement Park (Ocean County) as well as free transportation to work from selected locations. Also, the New Jersey State Aquarium in Camden City will employ about 100 people during the summer months to handle an anticipated surge in attendance.

In Mercer County, the opening of Mercer County Waterfront Park, home of the Trenton Thunder baseball team, created about 200 summer job opportunities. The Trenton Thunder hired about 100 people on a part-time basis to work as parking lot and game attendants, ticket takers and security guards during home games. Harry M. Stevens, a food service company, hired about the same number to work the concession stands. (The Trenton Thunder has a schedule of 71 home games that runs until the first week in September.)

According to the survey, most of the region's fast-food restaurants and other retailers expected to hire on an as-needed basis, while manufacturers, citing personnel cuts in 1993, offered fewer summer jobs than before because laid-off workers have priority in certain types of hiring. Country/swim clubs, which include those at McGuire Air Force Base and the U.S. Army Garrison, Fort Dix (both in Burlington County) expected to hire the usual number of summer workers.

Funds allocated for the region's Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) summer youth employment programs are up from their level of a year ago, which will translate into more jobs for youth this summer. JTPA jobs will pay the minimum wage of $5.05/hr. and compensation for classroom work will generally range from $3.70 to $4.70 per hour.

Northern New Jersey Region
(Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex, Union and Warren Counties)

The outlook for summer jobs in the 11-county Northern New Jersey Region is fair-to-relatively good, an improvement over the past few years. However, some employers still mentioned concerns over the sluggish economy, while others stated that due to recent downsizings of their full-time staffs,

they would either not be hiring any summer help or be hiring only enough to fill in for vacations. The best opportunities in the region are in government, amusement/theme parks, country/swim club facilities and in the World Cup soccer events..

Unlike the other regions, many of the surveyed northern employers offer wages above the State minimum of $5.05/hr. due to the region's higher cost of living. However, fast-food restaurants and other retail establishments generally pay the minimum rate.

Some of the bright spots for summer employment include: amusement/theme parks such as Action Park and Skylands Park (a new minor league basefall facility) in Sussex County, Bowcraft Amusements in Union County and the Land of Make Believe in Warren County. Together, these three facilities offer an estimated 1,100 to 1,300 summer jobs, up slightly from last year with the bulk of the openings at Action Park. Selected county and municipal governments also will fill hundreds of jobs in parks, summer camps, swimming facilities and day-care centers.

From mid-June to mid-July, seven of the World Cup soccer games will be played at the Meadowlands Sports Complex. Over 1,000 employees needed for the games have already been hired. More than half were hired by the New Jersey Sports and Exposition Authority, which runs the complex. These positions require a minimum age of 18 and include openings for ushers, ticket takers and traffic control and security personnel. Other jobs were filled from a pool of year-round, part-time employees maintained by the private company which runs food concessions.

Smaller numbers of young people will be hired by private establishments in other industries. Because some firms may have multiple openings at any one time during the season, young jobseekers should not conclude that all possible summer jobs are filled by July or August, even though several of these employers emphasized the increased use of part-time, year-round workers instead of summer workers.

While private country/swim clubs usually offer seasonal employment for young people, some facilities reported hiring retirees as well as youth to work at their golf courses.

Finally, because the region's northeastern counties contain a higher concentration of factories than those along the coast or in the southern portion of the State, there are relatively more summer jobs (office, production, maintenance and research and development) available in manufacturing. However, the limited number of positions tend to be open to college interns or relatives of employees.

In the urban areas of the Northern New Jersey Region, youth will find the federally funded Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) summer youth employment program offering many summer job opportunities at $5.05/hr., or stipends ranging from $4.00 to $5.05/hr. for study programs. Funds allocated for the region's JTPA summer youth programs are higher than in 1993, which will enable the hiring of more youth this summer.

Information for NJ Employers and Students

In 1990, amendments to New Jersey Child Labor Laws clarified construction work suitable for persons under 18 as well as prohibiting their working with highly inflammable substances or in delicatessen/restaurant jobs where cutting or slicing was involved. In addition, teens under 18 were prohibited from serving alcoholic beverages or working in video stores where X-rated movies were rented or sold.

Employers who wish to obtain an abstract of current New Jersey Child Labor Laws, a schedule of working hours, and any other information concerning child labor should write to the Office of Wage and Hour Compliance, Division of Workplace Standards, New Jersey Department of Labor, CN 389, Trenton, NJ 08625-0389.

Students under the age of 18 who have a promise of employment must obtain employment certificates or "working papers" from their neighborhood high school. Such certificates are not issued to students without the promise of employment.

STATISTICAL SECTION

Please Note:

Each year the data series in *Economic Indicators* are revised using new benchmarks and seasonal adjustment factors. For this reason, it would be incorrect to generate an historic time series for *Economic Indicators* data by taking old issues of the *Economic Indicators* and tying the series together.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT OF DATA

All charts, unless otherwise specified, contain data that are seasonally adjusted using the X-11 ARIMA (Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average) method of seasonal adjustment developed by Statistics Canada.

For those series which are affected by the occurrence of five rather than four of a particular day of the week, during the course of a month in any given year, a statistical adjustment known as "trading day" has been made.

TABLE NOTES

Preliminary and revised data are indicated by a "p" or "r" after the entry.

CHART NOTES

Unless otherwise noted, all graphs were developed with seasonally adjusted data. Some series were plotted with the following variations noted on the graph itself:

Moving Averages. Series where the monthly data vary erratically have been plotted with moving averages and with nonaveraged data superimposed.

Ratio Scales. Where ratio scales were used to show constant rates of change as straight lines, this has been noted; otherwise, the graph is on an arithmetic scale.

Since the scale of each series is determined by the volume and trend of the data time series, caution should be exercised in making comparisons among charts.

MONTHLY AVERAGES

On the last page are the monthly averages of the series data for recent years to be used as a benchmark for evaluating current monthly data.

SHADED AREAS

Periods identified by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) as ones of general national contraction have been shaded. They include the periods November 1973-March 1975, January 1980-July 1980, July 1981-November 1982 and July 1990-March 1991.

ZIG-ZAG/VERTICAL LINES

These indicate breaks in series. Data following breaks are not strictly comparable to earlier figures.

SERIES SOURCES

1-6	NJ Department of Labor Division of Labor Market & Demographic Research US Bureau of Labor Statistics
7-16	NJ Department of Labor Division of Labor Market & Demographic Research
17	US Bureau of Labor Statistics
18	NJ Department of Labor Division of Labor Market & Demographic Research
19-20	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
21	Edison Electric Institute: 1976-1979 US Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration: 1980-present
22-24	McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company, F.W. Dodge Division
25-27	NJ Department of Labor Division of Labor Market & Demographic Research
28-29	US Bureau of the Census NJ Department of Labor Division of Labor Market & Demographic Research
30	R.L. Polk and Company
31-36	NJ Department of Labor Division of Program Analysis & Evaluation

SERIES NOTES

1-6 The RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS are based on the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) monthly survey of 2,730 New Jersey households. On average, responses are obtained from about 2,300 households.

Beginning in 1990, data have been revised to incorporate 1990 census-based population controls and are not directly comparable to earlier figures. As a result of the redesign of the Current Population Survey questionnaire and collection methodology, data from January 1994 forward are not directly comparable to earlier data.

The LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE and the EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (Series 4 and 5) are expressed as percentages of the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 years and over.

7-12 THE ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS are generated from a monthly survey of employers on the number of persons who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to March 1993 benchmarks and reflect the 1987 SIC *(Standard Industrial Classification Manual)* changes. See information on page S-30 for additional information on estimating state government employment.

PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 8) is computed by subtracting government employment from total nonfarm payroll employment.

SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 12) includes the industries of trade, services, finance/insurance/real estate, and transportation/communications/public utilities.

13 MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS is developed from a monthly survey of employers on the number of nonsupervisory employees in the manufacturing sector who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to 1993 benchmarks and reflect the 1987 SIC changes.

14 MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS is derived from a monthly survey of employment and earnings. The workweek is estimated by dividing AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS BY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT-PRODUCTION WORKERS.

15 AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS are estimated from a monthly survey of the manhours worked by manufacturing production workers. The estimate is derived by multiplying manufacturing employment-production workers by the estimated production worker workweek.

16 WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

17 The CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) measures the change in prices of a fixed market basket of goods and services purchased by urban workers. The index represents price changes for everything people buy for living--food, clothing, automobiles, homes, furnishings, fuel, drugs; fees to doctors, lawyers, and beauty shops; and rent, repair costs, transportation fares, public utility rates, etc. All taxes (sales, excise, real estate, etc.) directly associated with the purchase and continued ownership of an item are included in the price. Income and other personal taxes not associated with prices of specific goods are excluded.

The data series reproduced in the report are the **Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers** series (CPI-W).

CPI-W is based on urban consumer units where more than one-half of the income is earned from clerical or wage occupations. In addition, one of the members must work for 37 weeks or more in an eligible occupation. The CPI-W population represented 32 percent of the total United States population in 1987.

The U.S. CPI is the **U.S. City Average.**

The N.Y. CPI is for the **New York, N.Y.-Northeastern New Jersey** area which includes in New Jersey: Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset and Union counties; and in New York: New York City, Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk and Westchester counties.

The Phila. CPI is for the **Philadelphia, Pa.-New Jersey** area which includes in New Jersey: Burlington, Camden and Gloucester counties; and in Pennsylvania: Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery and Philadelphia counties.

Questions on the use of the CPI should be addressed to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics offices in New York City (212) 337-2404 or in Philadelphia (215) 596-1154.

THERE IS NO NEW JERSEY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NOR COST-OF-LIVING INDEX.

18 WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS are based on inflation adjustments using the average **Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers** in the New York-Northeastern New Jersey and the Philadelphia-New Jersey areas. The data are not seasonally adjusted.

20 Business failures data beginning with January 1984 are not comparable to those prior to that date due to coverage of industries not previously included. Beginning in January 1984, all industries are included in the data.

21 Industrial electric power sales are estimates of total electricity sales by utilities to industrial users only. Beginning in 1986, they are estimated from a census-based sample of utilities surveyed by the U.S. Energy Information Administration, as reported in Electric Power Monthly (DOE/EIA-0226). Current year data should be considered preliminary.

22-24 THE CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS are proprietary data provided by special permission of the F.W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company. Current-year data should be considered preliminary.

The cumulative data presented in the table on page 7 are not the sum of the data contained in series 22, 23 and 24. The cumulative data contain retroactive revisions made after the monthly data were originally published. The monthly data have not been revised.

TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED (Series 22) is the sum of seasonally unadjusted residential and nonresidential construction contract awards and unadjusted nonbuilding construction contract awards. The total and the nonbuilding component do not exhibit a stable seasonal pattern and are, therefore, not appropriate for seasonal adjustment.

Beginning October 1993, dormitories and hotels are no longer categorized as residential (Series 23). They are included in nonresidential construction contract awards (Series 24).

25-27 The RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS are compiled as of the fifteenth day of the second following month and are not revised as subsequent reports are received. Since the reports from all New Jersey municipalities are never received by the cutoff date, preliminary figures are used for both the current and the historical series in order to ensure comparability. Final monthly data incorporating late reports appear in the annual summaries of **New Jersey Residential Building Permits** published by the Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research.

THESE DATA DIFFER FROM THE ESTIMATES PUBLISHED BY THE U.S. CENSUS BUREAU BECAUSE THE CENSUS BUREAU USES AN EARLIER CUTOFF DATE FOR TABULATION AND DUE TO METHODOLOGICAL DIFFERENCES. State totals from the Census Bureau are estimates based on a sample of the reports received, while these data represent tabulations of the reports received. In addition, the 1993 year-to-date data are more complete than the Census Bureau's because the Bureau has not yet included all information from the computerized New Jersey database.

TOTAL PRIVATE DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED by building permits (Series 25) data is the sum of single-family, two-family, three-or-four family and five-or-more-family dwelling units. Public housing units are not included in either the New Jersey or U.S. series and represent a tiny fraction of the total.

DWELLING UNITS (5 or MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 27) include all multifamily structures with five or more units, except those in public housing. Data do not exhibit a stable seasonal pattern and are, therefore, not appropriate for seasonal adjustment.

Due to definitional changes in 1978, earlier RETAIL SALES data are not directly comparable at the state level. State-level data are most useful for showing trends.

28-29 SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1982-1984 DOLLARS (Series 29) has been deflated by the "commodities only" component of the average New York-Northeastern New Jersey and Philadelphia-New Jersey **Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.**

30 New passenger car registrations data are total new passenger cars registered in New Jersey, regardless of the state in which the sales occur, and include both domestically produced as well as imported vehicles. Excluded are all federal government registrations.

Because of unemployment insurance (UI) coverage and other law changes affecting eligibility for benefits, data on unemployment insurance claims (Series 31-36) may not be directly comparable between years.

31 WEEKS CLAIMED (WEEKLY AVERAGE) is computed by dividing the total number of weeks claimed (intrastate and interstate agent under Regular State UI program only) in the month by the number of weeks in the month.

The INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (IUR) is the seasonally adjusted weekly average of weeks claimed (intrastate and interstate agent claims under the Regular State UI program only), which is a proxy for a count of claimants, as a percent of covered employment.

32 The INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE represents intrastate and interstate agent claims under the Regular State UI program only.

33 UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTONS are from the Regular State UI program only.

34-36 Commencing January 1992, the Insured Unemployment data displayed are no longer based upon a three percent sample of claimants representing the universe who claimed unemployment during the insured week which included the 12th of the month. The method for collecting these data was changed to selecting the characteristics for the universe of claimants who indicated total or partial unemployment during the same survey week. This break in series affects data for 1992 and subsequent years. Because of these differences in concept, data contained in these tables may differ from other, similar series. Totals may not add due to seasonal adjustments, rounding and differences in the availability of data.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (Series 36) includes the industries of transportation/communications/public utilities, trade, finance/insurance/real estate, and services.

Data on insured unemployment in manufacturing and service-producing industries consist of the sum of the seasonally adjusted or unadjusted data for the respective industry components. The decision to seasonally adjust the component industries is based upon individual consideration of the industries and whether seasonal adjustment is statistically meaningful.

TABLE I
RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - I

1. Civilian Labor Force (000)

	1991		1992		1993		1994: SERIES BREAK	
Date	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	4,009	4,041	4,011	4,044	3,939	3,972	4,033	4,066
Feb	3,981	4,001	4,042	4,071	3,942	3,977	3,992	4,030
Mar	4,022	4,014	4,074	4,071	3,986	3,987	4,021	4,023
Apr	4,012	4,043	4,036	4,065	3,958	3,984	3,942	3,967
May	3,994	4,012	4,021	4,037	4,016	4,030		
Jun	4,117	4,066	4,077	4,020	4,081	4,020		
Jul	4,143	4,083	4,090	4,033	4,039	3,984		
Aug	4,099	4,071	4,008	3,985	4,028	4,008		
Sep	4,042	4,065	3,997	4,019	3,965	3,988		
Oct	4,049	4,058	4,009	4,015	3,986	3,992		
Nov	3,992	4,008	4,000	4,014	4,030	4,043		
Dec	4,020	4,010	4,050	4,036	4,036	4,019		

2. Resident Employment (000)

	1991		1992		1993		1994: SERIES BREAK	
Date	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3,722	3,776	3,705	3,757	3,625	3,675	3,740	3,788
Feb	3,711	3,746	3,713	3,756	3,616	3,664	3,684	3,735
Mar	3,741	3,750	3,769	3,783	3,647	3,665	3,684	3,704
Apr	3,768	3,784	3,734	3,750	3,616	3,630	3,667	3,681
May	3,734	3,754	3,665	3,684	3,712	3,731		
Jun	3,851	3,803	3,709	3,656	3,794	3,738		
Jul	3,875	3,827	3,686	3,642	3,745	3,705		
Aug	3,839	3,807	3,645	3,619	3,747	3,726		
Sep	3,800	3,809	3,652	3,661	3,674	3,683		
Oct	3,775	3,774	3,686	3,679	3,734	3,723		
Nov	3,723	3,722	3,665	3,663	3,790	3,786		
Dec	3,737	3,714	3,734	3,709	3,765	3,737		

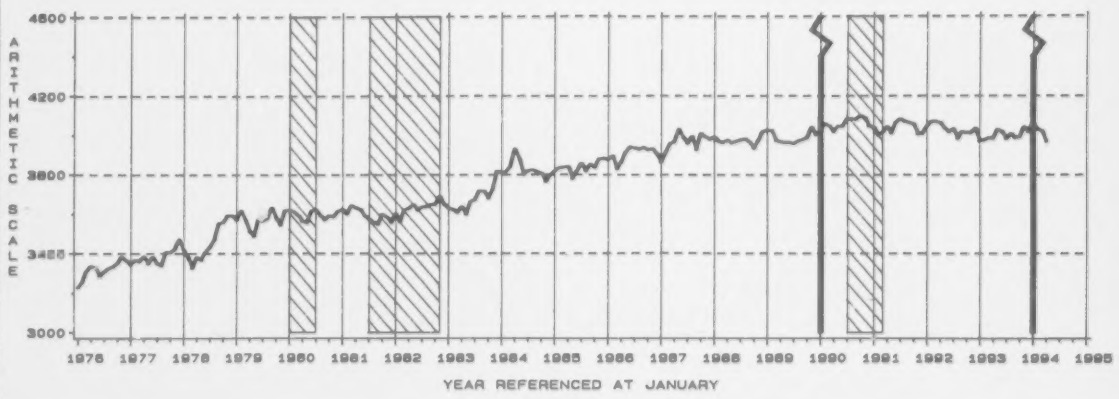
3. Unemployment (000)

	1991		1992		1993		1994: SERIES BREAK	
Date	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	287	265	306	287	314	297	293	278
Feb	270	254	329	315	327	313	308	295
Mar	282	265	305	288	340	322	337	319
Apr	245	260	302	314	343	354	276	286
May	260	259	356	353	304	299		
Jun	267	263	369	364	287	282		
Jul	268	255	404	391	293	280		
Aug	260	264	363	365	281	282		
Sep	243	257	344	358	292	305		
Oct	274	284	323	336	252	269		
Nov	270	286	334	351	240	257		
Dec	284	295	316	328	271	282		

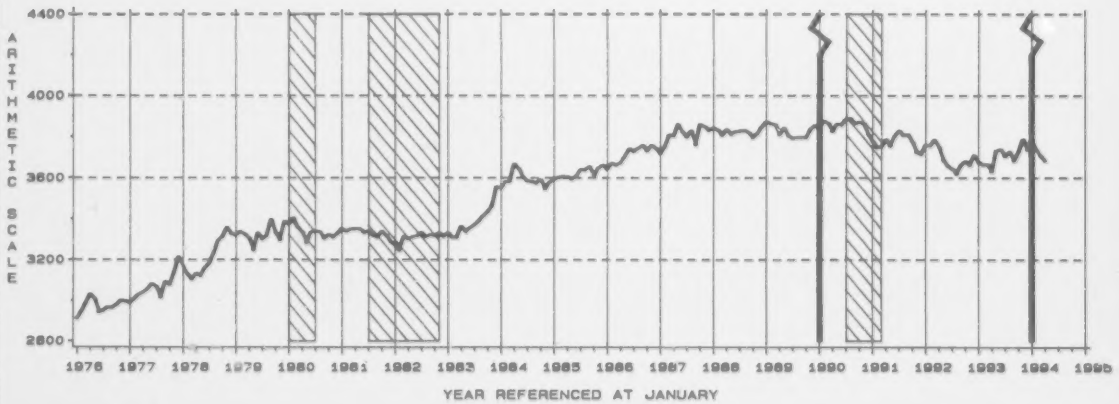
SERIES BREAK: see Notes, pages S-1 and S-2.

CHART I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS–I

1. Civilian Labor Force (000)



2. Resident Employment (000)



3. Unemployment (000)

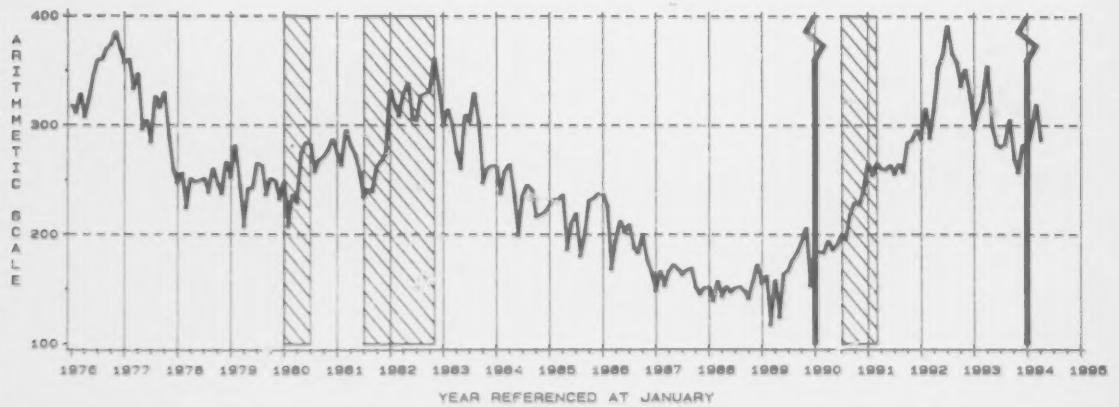


TABLE II
RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - II

4. Labor Force Participation Rate (&)

Date	1991		1992		1993		1994: SERIES BREAK	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	66.2	66.7	66.1	66.6	64.6	65.2	65.9	66.4
Feb	65.7	66.1	66.6	67.1	64.7	65.2	65.2	65.8
Mar	66.4	66.3	67.1	67.1	65.4	65.4	65.6	65.7
Apr	66.3	66.8	66.5	67.0	64.9	65.3	64.3	64.7
May	66.0	66.3	66.2	66.5	65.8	66.0		
Jun	68.0	67.1	67.1	66.2	66.9	65.9		
Jul	68.4	67.4	67.3	66.4	66.1	65.3		
Aug	67.6	67.2	65.9	65.5	65.9	65.6		
Sep	66.7	67.1	65.7	66.1	64.9	65.2		
Oct	66.8	66.9	65.9	66.0	65.2	65.3		
Nov	65.8	66.1	65.7	65.9	65.9	66.1		
Dec	66.3	66.1	66.5	66.3	65.9	65.7		

5. Employment/Population Ratio (%)

Date	1991		1992		1993		1994: SERIES BREAK	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	61.5	62.4	61.1	61.9	59.5	60.3	61.1	61.9
Feb	61.3	61.9	61.2	61.9	59.3	60.1	60.1	61.0
Mar	61.8	61.9	62.1	62.3	59.8	60.1	60.1	60.5
Apr	62.2	62.5	61.5	61.8	59.3	59.5	59.8	60.1
May	61.7	62.0	60.4	60.7	60.8	61.1		
Jun	63.6	62.8	61.1	60.2	62.2	61.2		
Jul	64.0	63.2	60.7	60.0	61.3	60.7		
Aug	63.4	62.8	60.0	59.5	61.3	61.0		
Sep	62.7	62.8	60.0	60.2	60.1	60.3		
Oct	62.3	62.2	60.6	60.5	61.1	60.9		
Nov	61.4	61.4	60.2	60.1	61.9	61.9		
Dec	61.6	61.2	61.3	60.9	61.5	61.0		

6. Unemployment Rate (%)

Date	1991		1992		1993		1994: SERIES BREAK	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	7.1	6.6	7.6	7.1	8.0	7.5	7.3	6.8
Feb	6.8	6.4	8.1	7.7	8.3	7.9	7.7	7.3
Mar	7.0	6.6	7.5	7.1	8.5	8.1	8.4	7.9
Apr	6.1	6.4	7.5	7.7	8.7	8.9	7.0	7.2
May	6.5	6.5	8.9	8.7	7.6	7.4		
Jun	6.5	6.5	9.0	9.1	7.0	7.0		
Jul	6.5	6.3	9.9	9.7	7.3	7.0		
Aug	6.3	6.5	9.1	9.2	7.0	7.0		
Sep	6.0	6.3	8.6	8.9	7.4	7.6		
Oct	6.8	7.0	8.1	8.4	6.3	6.7		
Nov	6.8	7.1	8.4	8.8	5.9	6.3		
Dec	7.1	7.4	7.8	8.1	6.7	7.0		

SERIES BREAK: see Notes, pages S-1 and S-2.

CHART II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS—II

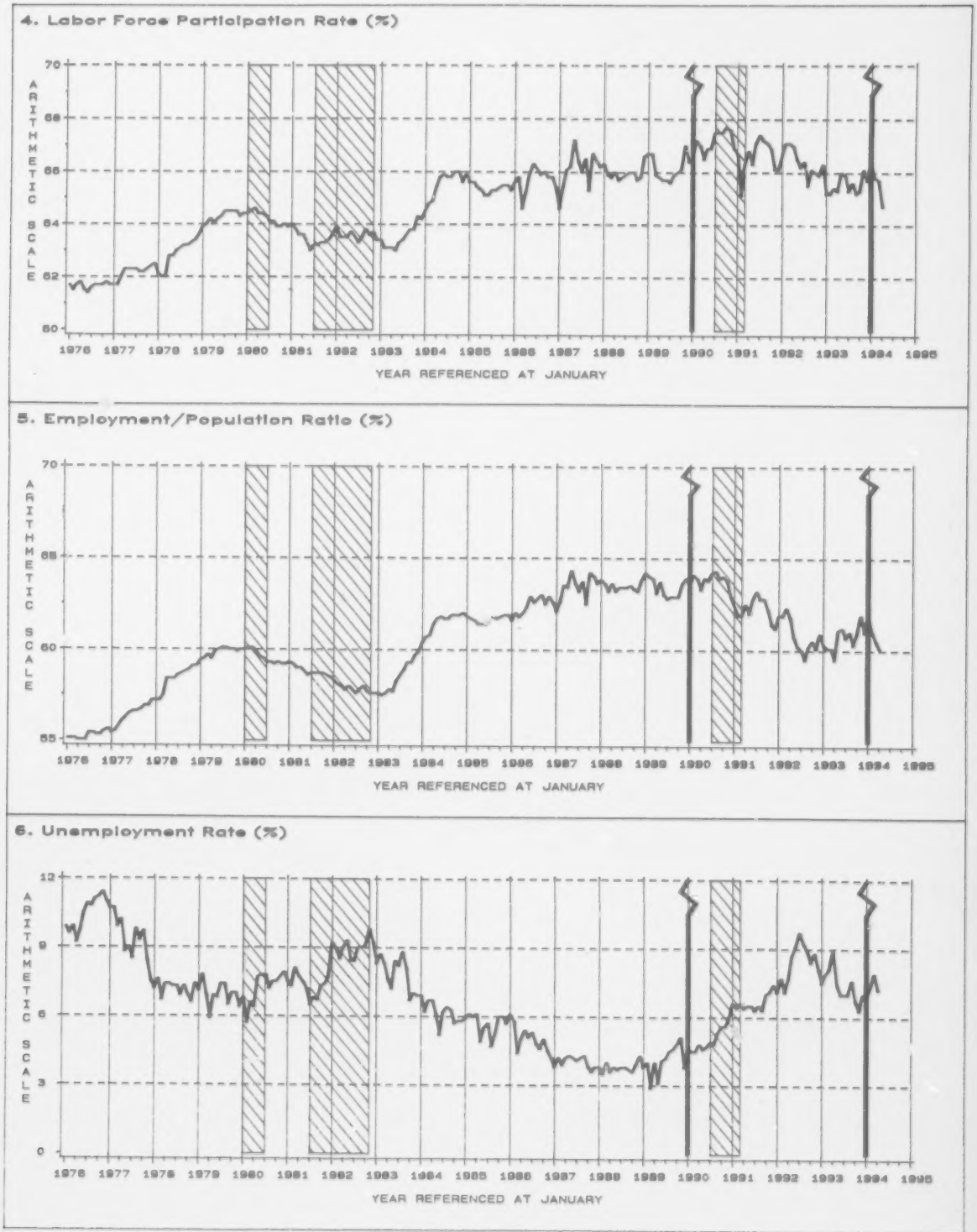


TABLE III
ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - I

7. Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

Date	1991		1992		1993		1994	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3,468.8	3,536.2	3,386.4	3,453.9	3,408.2	3,476.0	3,453.3	3,521.2
Feb	3,463.5	3,525.2	3,390.2	3,451.9	3,416.4	3,478.2	3,449.1	3,510.7
Mar	3,482.8	3,518.2	3,407.8	3,444.5	3,428.8	3,466.6	3,481.1 R	3,519.4 R
Apr	3,492.0	3,510.4	3,426.1	3,445.4	3,464.4	3,484.4	3,520.9	3,541.2
May	3,513.4	3,507.1	3,453.8	3,447.3	3,495.6	3,489.2		
Jun	3,550.0	3,496.3	3,501.5	3,447.8	3,545.5	3,492.3		
Jul	3,509.7	3,482.9	3,486.5	3,461.2	3,517.5	3,492.8		
Aug	3,500.6	3,479.9	3,477.8	3,459.3	3,513.7	3,496.7		
Sep	3,491.3	3,481.4	3,463.6	3,454.8	3,510.3	3,502.1		
Oct	3,491.6	3,476.9	3,483.2	3,465.7	3,529.4	3,510.0		
Nov	3,503.2	3,477.8	3,493.4	3,465.7	3,539.5	3,512.1		
Dec	3,499.4	3,471.1	3,494.5	3,464.7	3,546.4	3,516.9		

8. Private Sector Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

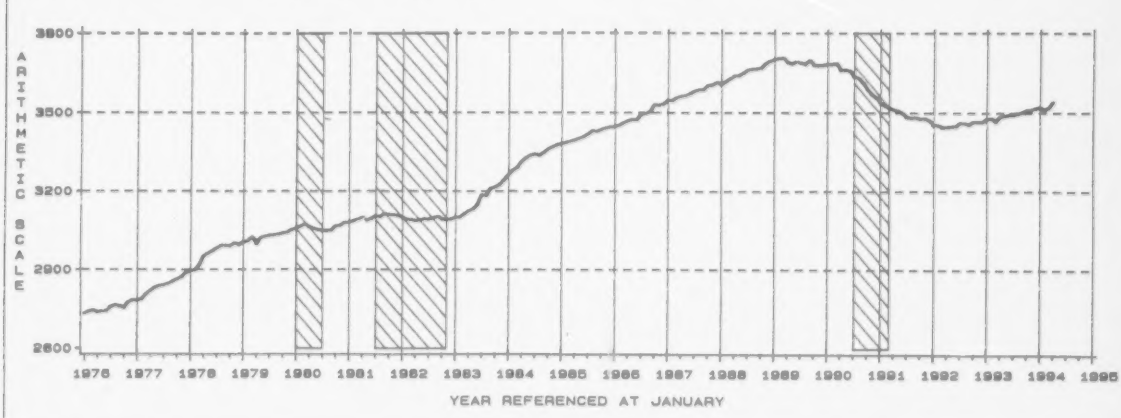
Date	1991		1992		1993		1994	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2,903.5	2,966.9	2,825.0	2,888.7	2,846.0	2,910.2	2,891.5	2,956.0
Feb	2,891.0	2,956.9	2,819.9	2,886.3	2,845.6	2,912.5	2,883.0	2,949.8
Mar	2,906.5	2,950.3	2,833.6	2,879.2	2,853.7	2,900.7	2,909.0 R	2,956.6 R
Apr	2,916.5	2,943.3	2,851.6	2,879.3	2,891.2	2,919.5	2,946.8	2,975.3
May	2,939.3	2,938.5	2,884.5	2,882.8	2,927.0	2,924.9		
Jun	2,977.0	2,931.5	2,928.1	2,882.6	2,972.6	2,927.5		
Jul	2,953.6	2,918.2	2,921.6	2,887.2	2,964.5	2,930.0		
Aug	2,954.0	2,916.7	2,919.5	2,884.4	2,965.9	2,932.3		
Sep	2,943.6	2,916.5	2,915.4	2,888.9	2,961.8	2,935.7		
Oct	2,926.0	2,910.9	2,918.3	2,900.4	2,961.2	2,941.7		
Nov	2,930.8	2,911.3	2,921.8	2,900.7	2,963.3	2,942.9		
Dec	2,927.3	2,904.9	2,923.9	2,900.1	2,971.2	2,947.7		

9. Public Sector Payroll Employment (000)

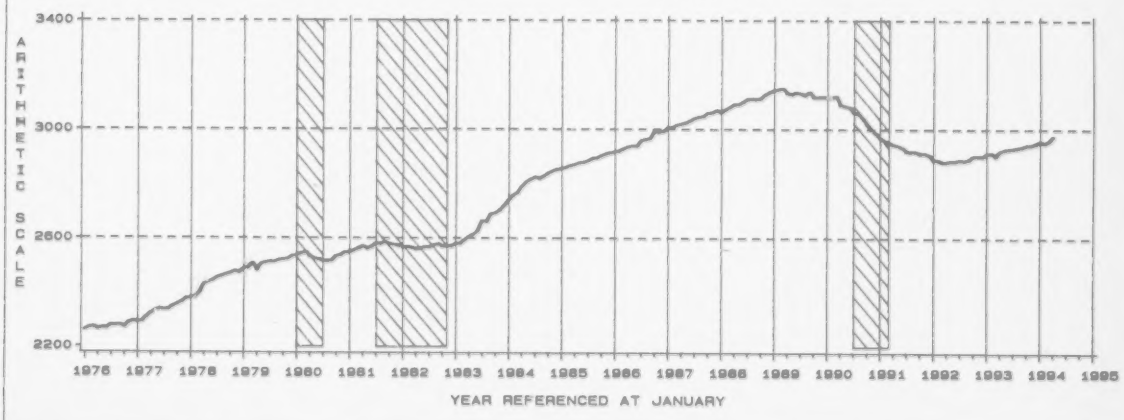
Date	1991		1992		1993		1994	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	565.3	569.3	561.4	565.2	562.2	565.8	561.8	565.2
Feb	572.5	568.3	570.3	565.6	570.8	565.7	566.1	560.9
Mar	576.3	567.9	574.2	565.3	575.1	565.9	572.1 R	562.8 R
Apr	575.5	567.1	574.5	566.1	573.2	564.9	574.1	565.9
May	574.1	568.6	569.3	564.5	568.6	564.3		
Jun	573.0	564.8	573.4	565.2	572.9	564.8		
Jul	556.1	564.7	564.9	574.0	553.0	562.8		
Aug	546.6	563.2	558.3	574.9	547.8	564.4		
Sep	547.7	564.9	548.2	565.9	548.5	566.4		
Oct	565.6	566.0	564.9	565.3	568.2	568.3		
Nov	572.4	566.5	571.6	565.0	576.2	569.2		
Dec	572.1	566.2	570.6	564.6	575.2	569.2		

CHART III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS – I

7. Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)



8. Private Sector Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)



9. Public Sector Payroll Employment (000)

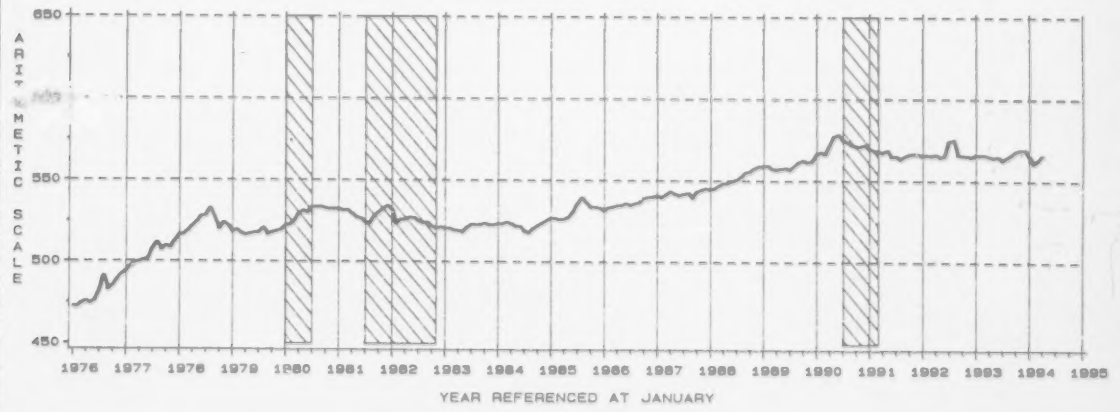


TABLE IV
ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - II

10. Manufacturing Payroll Employment (000)

Date	1991		1992		1993		1994	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	561.2	570.8	530.3	539.8	512.1	521.6	505.3	514.8
Feb	562.6	569.1	529.2	536.0	512.0	519.0	504.1	511.2
Mar	562.8	566.2	530.3	534.1	513.5	517.6	505.6 R	509.8 R
Apr	560.4	563.8	531.1	534.5	515.1	518.6	506.7	510.2
May	562.4	562.6	532.5	532.6	517.7	517.8		
Jun	566.8	561.4	536.8	531.6	521.2	516.3		
Jul	554.7	557.0	528.7	530.9	514.2	516.2		
Aug	557.5	555.0	529.4	527.0	517.2	515.0		
Sep	560.0	553.4	531.2	524.7	521.5	515.1		
Oct	557.1	551.7	530.2	524.5	519.6	513.9		
Nov	554.0	549.6	528.7	524.2	515.6	512.7		
Dec	547.2	545.3	525.6	523.4	514.1	512.6		

11. Construction Payroll Employment (000)

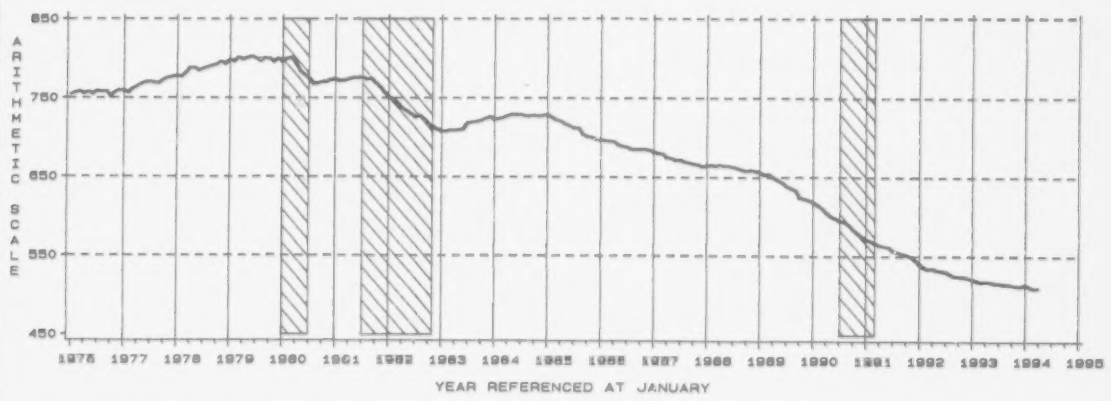
Date	1991		1992		1993		1994	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	116.0	128.9	101.9	114.3	103.7	115.7	104.6	116.4
Feb	113.5	128.2	99.2	113.3	101.9	115.6	100.9	114.5
Mar	115.4	126.1	100.9	111.3	103.0	113.2	106.2 R	116.3 R
Apr	121.8	125.7	104.8	108.8	108.5	112.5	116.1	120.1
May	125.3	124.2	108.8	107.8	114.4	113.5		
Jun	127.9	122.6	112.9	107.9	117.8	113.0		
Jul	126.6	119.2	115.4	108.5	119.9	113.3		
Aug	126.7	118.8	116.2	108.7	120.9	113.7		
Sep	125.1	117.9	116.0	109.2	120.5	114.0		
Oct	122.7	116.2	117.5	110.8	122.9	116.0		
Nov	120.5	115.7	115.8	110.8	121.5	116.4		
Dec	115.6	114.2	113.0	111.3	120.1	118.2		

12. Private Service-Producing Industries Payroll Employment (000)

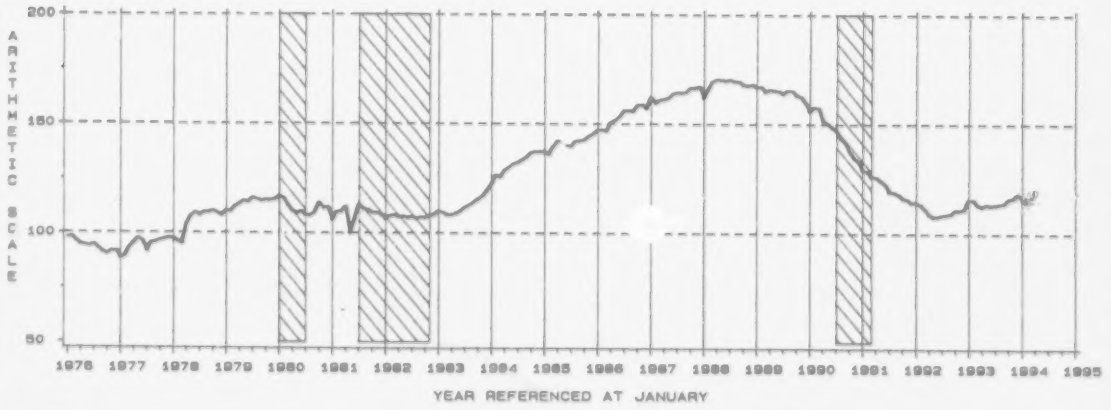
Date	1991		1992		1993		1994	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2,224.5	2,265.2	2,191.1	2,232.7	2,228.5	2,271.0	2,279.8	2,322.8
Feb	2,213.2	2,257.6	2,189.9	2,235.1	2,230.1	2,276.0	2,276.2	2,322.0
Mar	2,226.5	2,256.1	2,200.7	2,231.9	2,235.5	2,268.0	2,295.5 R	2,328.6 R
Apr	2,232.4	2,251.9	2,213.8	2,234.1	2,265.8	2,286.6	2,322.1	2,343.1
May	2,249.6	2,249.8	2,241.3	2,240.6	2,293.0	2,291.8		
Jun	2,280.3	2,245.6	2,276.4	2,241.2	2,331.6	2,2[illegible]3		
Jul	2,270.3	2,240.1	2,275.5	2,245.9	2,328.5	2,298.7		
Aug	2,267.8	2,241.0	2,271.9	2,246.8	2,325.9	2,301.8		
Sep	2,256.5	2,243.2	2,266.3	2,253.1	2,317.9	2,304.8		
Oct	2,244.3	2,241.2	2,268.7	2,263.3	2,316.8	2,310.0		
Nov	2,254.4	2,244.2	2,275.3	2,263.8	2,324.3	2,312.0		
Dec	2,262.6	2,243.6	2,283.3	2,263.5	2,335.2	2,315.2		

CHART IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS – II

10. Manufacturing Payroll Employment (000)



11. Construction Payroll Employment (000)



12. Private Service–Producing Industries Payroll Employment (000)

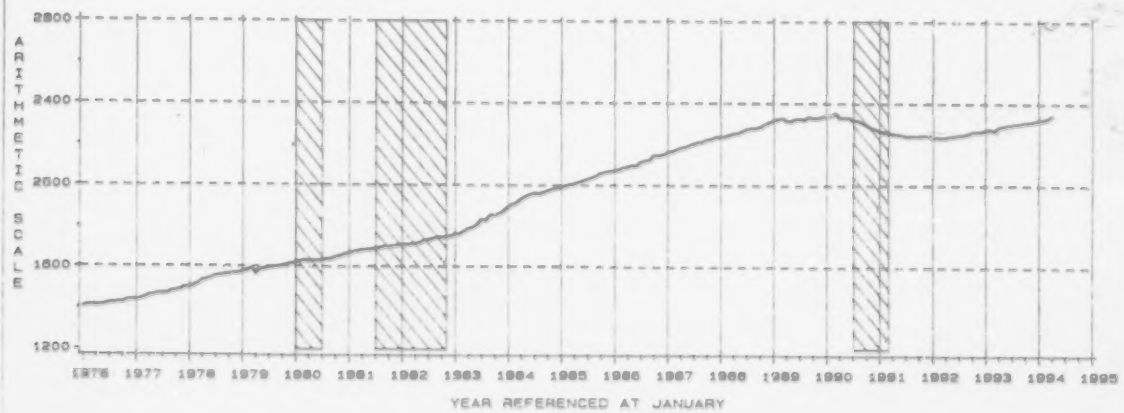


TABLE V
PRODUCTION WORKERS INDICATORS

13. Manufacturing Employment - Production Workers (000)

Date	1991		1992		1993		1994	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	344.1	351.4	322.2	329.3	318.9	326.2	313.7	320.9
Feb	345.8	351.6	322.1	328.1	319.0	325.3	313.3	319.7
Mar	346.1	349.6	325.0	328.9	321.5	325.6	316.0 R	320.2 R
Apr	345.5	348.3	327.1	329.8	323.2	325.8	316.5	318.9
May	346.8	346.8	328.8	328.5	326.9	326.4		
Jun	351.2	346.8	332.4	327.9	329.7	325.1		
Jul	339.8	342.8	324.6	327.3	322.8	325.3		
Aug	345.4	343.1	327.2	324.9	326.8	324.5		
Sep	347.7	341.4	329.4	323.1	331.8	325.5		
Oct	345.8	340.2	329.7	324.0	329.9	324.1		
Nov	343.3	339.7	328.4	324.9	325.5	322.1		
Dec	335.6	335.3	323.6	323.6	321.3	321.6		

14. Manufacturing Workweek - Production Workers (Hours)

Date	1991		1992		1993		1994	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	40.4	40.4	41.5	41.5	41.3	41.3	41.2	41.2
Feb	41.2	41.3	41.5	41.6	41.0	41.1	38.3	38.4
Mar	41.4	41.4	41.4	41.4	40.8	40.9	42.2 R	42.3 R
Apr	41.1	41.3	41.2	41.4	41.2	41.5	41.9	42.2
May	41.1	41.2	41.6	41.7	41.3	41.4		
Jun	41.6	41.5	41.6	41.5	41.6	41.5		
Jul	41.0	41.4	41.0	41.4	41.2	41.6		
Aug	41.4	41.6	41.3	41.5	41.5	41.6		
Sep	41.8	41.7	41.1	41.1	41.6	41.6		
Oct	41.4	41.5	41.6	41.7	41.7	41.8		
Nov	42.1	41.7	41.8	41.4	42.0	41.6		
Dec	42.4	41.8	41.8	41.2	43.0	42.3		

15. Aggregate Manufacturing Weekly Manhours - Production Workers (000)

Date	1991		1992		1993		1994	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	13,902	14,197	13,371	13,666	13,171	13,472	12,924	13,221
Feb	14,247	14,521	13,367	13,649	13,079	13,370	11,999	12,276
Mar	14,329	14,473	13,455	13,616	13,117	13,317	13,335 R	13,544 R
Apr	14,200	14,385	13,477	13,654	13,316	13,521	13,261	13,458
May	14,253	14,288	13,678	13,698	13,501	13,513		
Jun	14,610	14,392	13,828	13,608	13,716	13,492		
Jul	13,932	14,192	13,309	13,550	13,299	13,532		
Aug	14,300	14,273	13,513	13,483	13,562	13,499		
Sep	14,534	14,236	13,538	13,279	13,803	13,541		
Oct	14,316	14,118	13,716	13,511	13,757	13,547		
Nov	14,453	14,165	13,727	13,451	13,671	13,399		
Dec	14,229	14,016	13,526	13,332	13,816	13,604		

TABLE V
PRODUCTION WORKERS INDICATORS

13. Manufacturing Employment - Production Workers (000)

Date	1991		1992		1993		1994	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	344.1	351.4	322.2	329.3	318.9	326.2	313.7	320.9
Feb	345.8	351.6	322.1	328.1	319.0	325.3	313.3	319.7
Mar	346.1	349.6	325.0	328.9	321.5	325.6	316.0 R	320.2 R
Apr	345.5	348.3	327.1	329.8	323.2	325.8	316.5	318.9
May	346.8	346.8	328.8	328.5	326.9	326.4		
Jun	351.2	346.8	332.4	327.9	329.7	325.1		
Jul	339.8	342.8	324.6	327.3	322.8	325.3		
Aug	345.4	343.1	327.2	324.9	326.8	324.5		
Sep	347.7	341.4	329.4	323.1	331.8	325.5		
Oct	345.8	340.2	329.7	324.0	329.9	324.1		
Nov	343.3	339.7	328.4	324.9	325.5	322.1		
Dec	335.6	335.3	323.6	323.6	321.3	321.6		

14. Manufacturing Workweek - Production Workers (Hours)

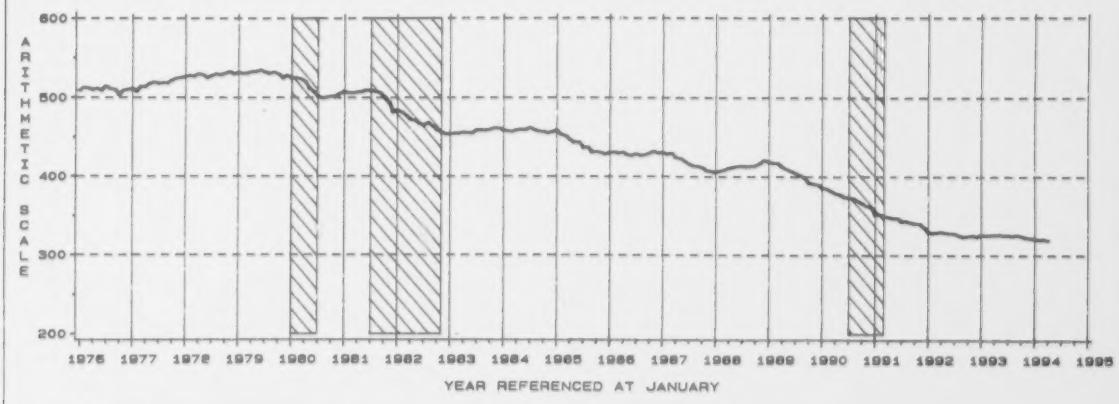
Date	1991		1992		1993		1994	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	40.4	40.4	41.5	41.5	41.3	41.3	41.2	41.2
Feb	41.2	41.3	41.5	41.6	41.0	41.1	38.3	38.4
Mar	41.4	41.4	41.4	41.4	40.8	40.9	42.2 R	42.3 R
Apr	41.1	41.3	41.2	41.4	41.2	41.5	41.9	42.2
May	41.1	41.2	41.6	41.7	41.3	41.4		
Jun	41.6	41.5	41.6	41.5	41.6	41.5		
Jul	41.0	41.4	41.0	41.4	41.2	41.6		
Aug	41.4	41.6	41.3	41.5	41.5	41.6		
Sep	41.8	41.7	41.1	41.1	41.6	41.6		
Oct	41.4	41.5	41.6	41.7	41.7	41.8		
Nov	42.1	41.7	41.8	41.4	42.0	41.6		
Dec	42.4	41.8	41.8	41.2	43.0	42.3		

15. Aggregate Manufacturing Weekly Manhours - Production Workers (000)

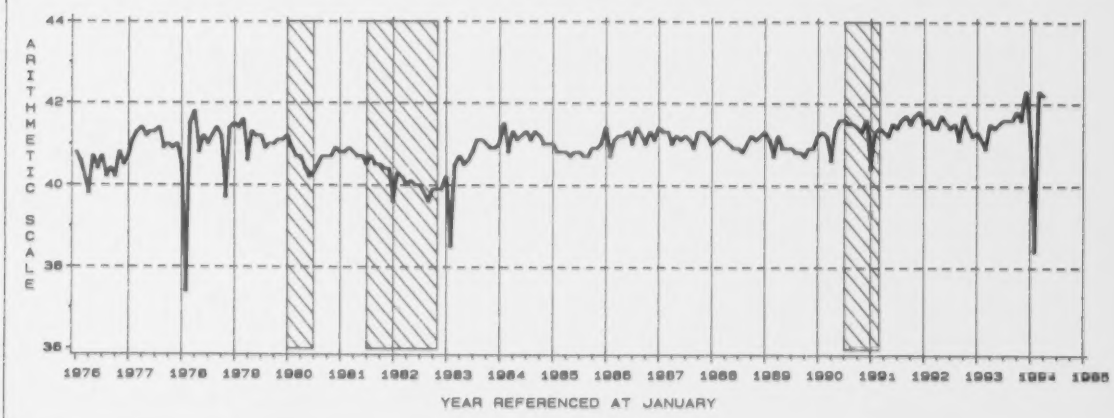
Date	1991		1992		1993		1994	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	13,902	14,197	13,371	13,666	13,171	13,472	12,924	13,221
Feb	14,247	14,521	13,367	13,649	13,079	13,370	11,999	12,276
Mar	14,329	14,473	13,455	13,616	13,117	13,317	13,335 R	13,544 R
Apr	14,200	14,385	13,477	13,654	13,316	13,521	13,261	13,458
May	14,253	14,288	13,678	13,698	13,501	13,513		
Jun	14,610	14,392	13,828	13,608	13,716	13,492		
Jul	13,932	14,192	13,309	13,550	13,299	13,532		
Aug	14,300	14,273	13,513	13,483	13,562	13,499		
Sep	14,534	14,236	13,538	13,279	13,803	13,541		
Oct	14,316	14,118	13,716	13,511	13,757	13,547		
Nov	14,453	14,165	13,727	13,451	13,671	13,399		
Dec	14,229	14,016	13,526	13,332	13,816	13,604		

CHART V PRODUCTION WORKER INDICATORS

13. Manufacturing Employment — Production Workers (000)



14. Manufacturing Workweek — Production Workers (Hours)



15. Aggregate Manufacturing Weekly Manhours — Production Workers (000)

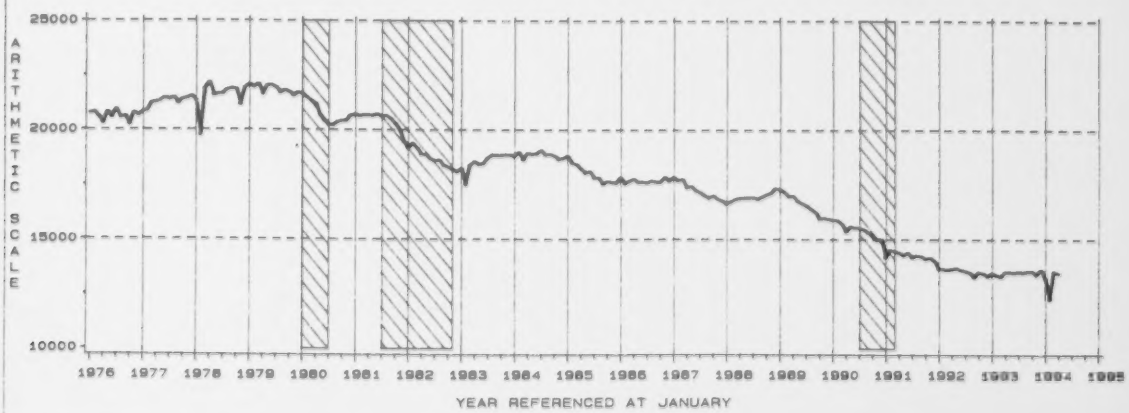


TABLE VI
EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. Weekly Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in Dollars (Unadjusted)

Date	1991	1992	1993	1994
Jan	481.16	518.75	530.29	545.49
Feb	492.34	517.09	524.80	512.07
Mar	498.04	517.91	519.79	559.99 R
Apr	495.67	516.65	531.89	556.43
May	498.54	524.16	533.18	
Jun	505.02	519.58	539.55	
Jul	500.20	517.01	536.84	
Aug	502.60	517.49	537.01	
Sep	513.72	515.81	542.05	
Oct	508.39	522.08	542.93	
Nov	522.88	527.93	552.30	
Dec	531.27	535.88	574.91	

17. CPI for Urban Wage Earners & Clerical Workers (Unadjusted Index 1982-84=100)

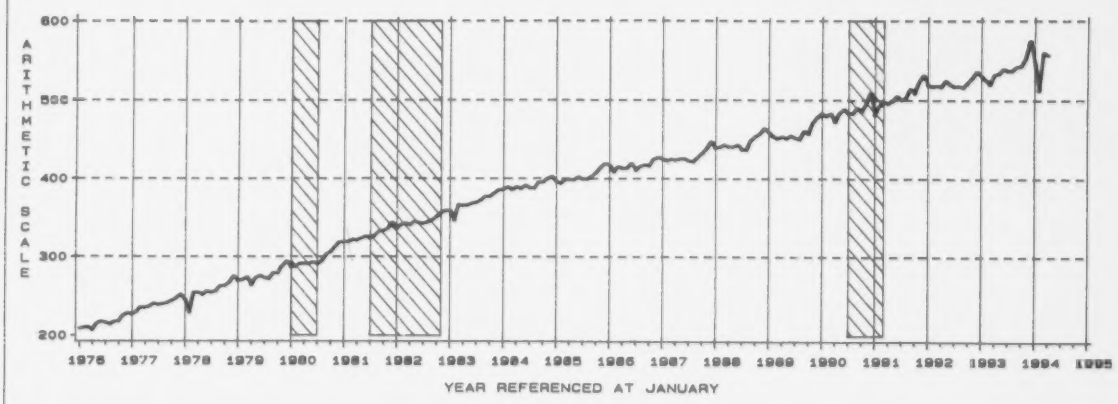
Date	1991			1992			1993			1994		
	U.S.	N.Y.	P.A.	U.S.	N.Y.	P.A.	U.S.	N.Y.	P.A.	U.S.	N.Y.	P.A.
Jan	132.8	140.3	140.4	136.0	144.4	144.2	140.3	149.9	147.4	143.6	152.4	152.1
Feb	132.8	140.6	140.5	136.4	144.8	143.9	140.7	150.3	148.6	144.0	153.5	152.2
Mar	133.0	140.5	141.0	137.0	145.8	145.0	141.1	150.7	149.0	144.4	154.0	152.8
Apr	133.3	141.0	140.8	137.3	145.9	145.1	141.6	150.7	149.4	144.7	153.9	152.6
May	133.8	141.4	141.2	137.6	145.8	145.5	141.9	150.4	149.3			
Jun	134.1	142.1	141.8	138.1	146.5	147.4	142.0	150.7	150.4			
Jul	134.3	142.3	142.5	138.4	146.6	147.3	142.1	150.7	150.6			
Aug	134.6	142.6	143.2	138.8	147.6	147.8	142.4	151.7	150.4			
Sep	135.2	143.2	143.7	139.1	148.3	147.9	142.6	151.8	150.9			
Oct	135.4	143.0	142.9	139.6	149.1	147.8	143.3	152.1	151.9			
Nov	135.8	144.0	143.4	139.8	149.2	147.6	143.4	152.0	151.9			
Dec	135.9	143.9	144.4	139.8	149.1	147.4	143.3	152.1	151.2			

18. Weekly Earnings of Manufacturing Workers in 1982-84 Dollars (Unadjusted)

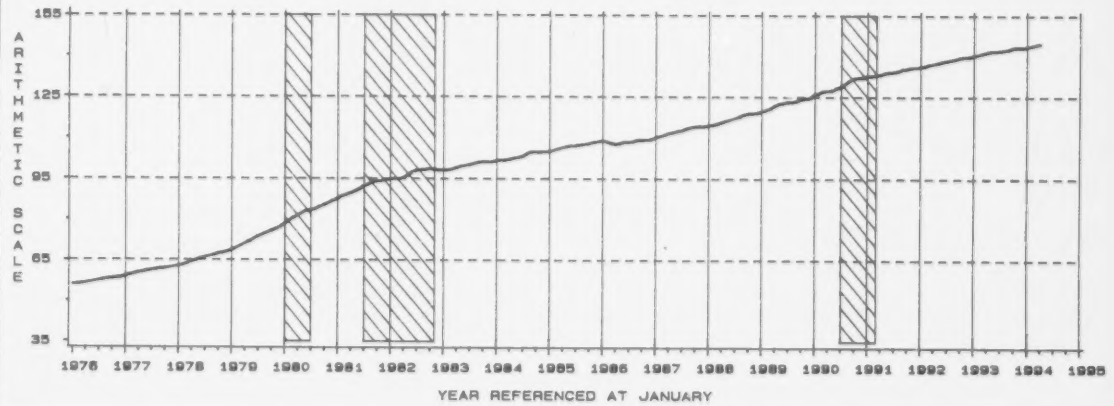
Date	1991	1992	1993	1994
Jan	342.83	359.49	356.62	358.23
Feb	350.30	358.10	351.04	334.91
Mar	353.85	356.20	346.76	365.05 R
Apr	351.79	355.09	354.36	362.97
May	352.82	359.75	355.69	
Jun	355.77	353.46	358.27	
Jul	351.26	351.71	356.23	
Aug	351.71	350.37	355.40	
Sep	358.12	348.28	358.03	
Oct	355.64	351.57	357.19	
Nov	363.87	355.75	363.36	
Dec	368.43 R	361.35	378.98	

CHART VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. Weekly Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in Dollars (Unadjusted)



17. U.S. Consumer Price Index for Urban and Clerical Workers
(Unadjusted Index 1982–84=100)



18. Weekly Earnings of Manufacturing Workers in 1982–84 Dollars (Unadjusted)

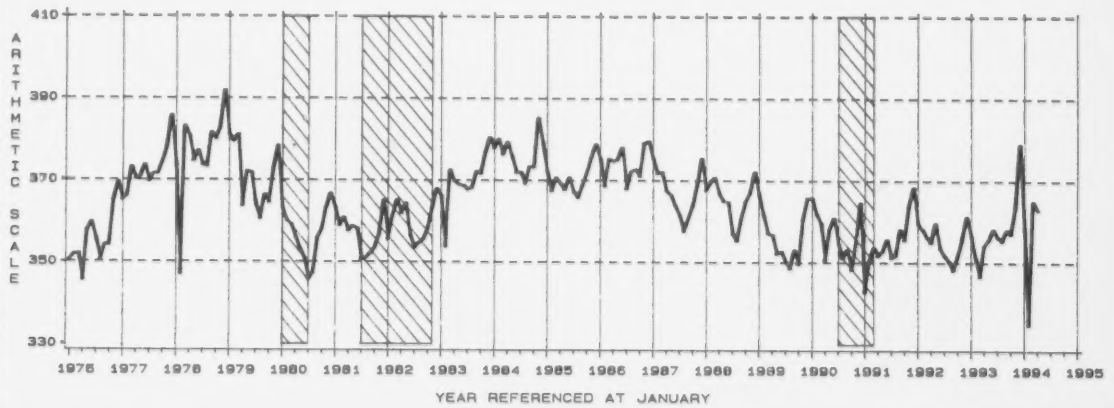


TABLE VII
GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19. New Business Incorporations (Number)

Date	1991		1992		1993		1994	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2,410	2,111	3,038	2,695	2,826	2,624		
Feb	2,081	2,009	2,929	2,755	2,327	2,303		
Mar	2,535	2,256	2,397	2,078	2,798	2,322		
Apr	2,509	2,327	2,868	2,535	2,741	2,534		
May	2,436	2,307	2,178	2,256	2,318	2,365		
Jun	2,157	2,178	2,830	2,710	2,685	2,481		
Jul	2,490	2,376	2,574	2,541	2,245	2,251		
Aug	2,111	2,419	2,052	2,390	2,278	2,643		
Sep	2,122	2,391	2,598	2,692	2,543	2,634		
Oct	2,362	2,394	2,142	2,354	2,344	2,725		
Nov	2,409	2,808	1,971	2,301	2,356	2,600		
Dec	2,372	2,600	2,406	2,462	2,142	2,299		

20. Business Failures (Number) - Unadjusted

SEASONALITY NOT STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT

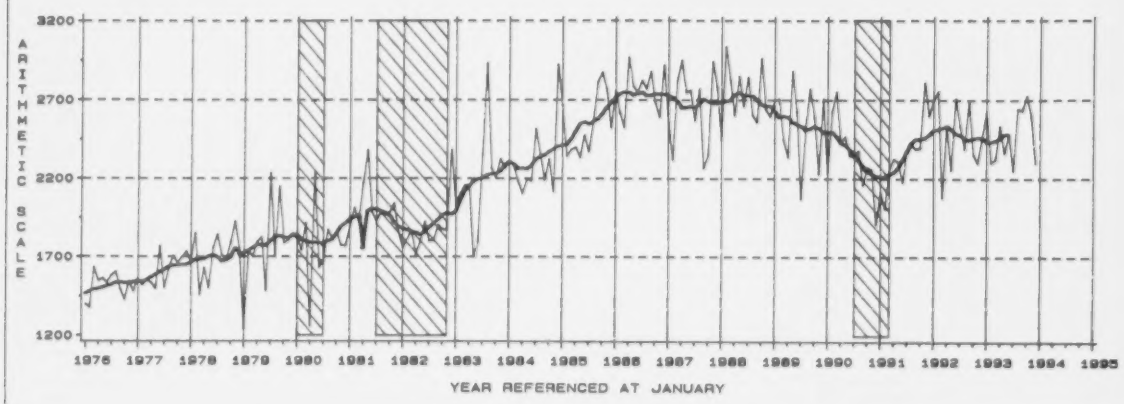
Date	1991	1992	1993	1994
Jan	150	244	275	176
Feb	192	237	251	187
Mar	197	292	272	
Apr	253	253	223	
May	264	248	257	
Jun	224	258	225	
Jul	266	253	200	
Aug	177	193	278	
Sep	251	204	307	
Oct	292	197	190	
Nov	250	223	193	
Dec	212	226	167	

21. Industrial Electric Power Sales (Millions of Kilowatt-Hours)

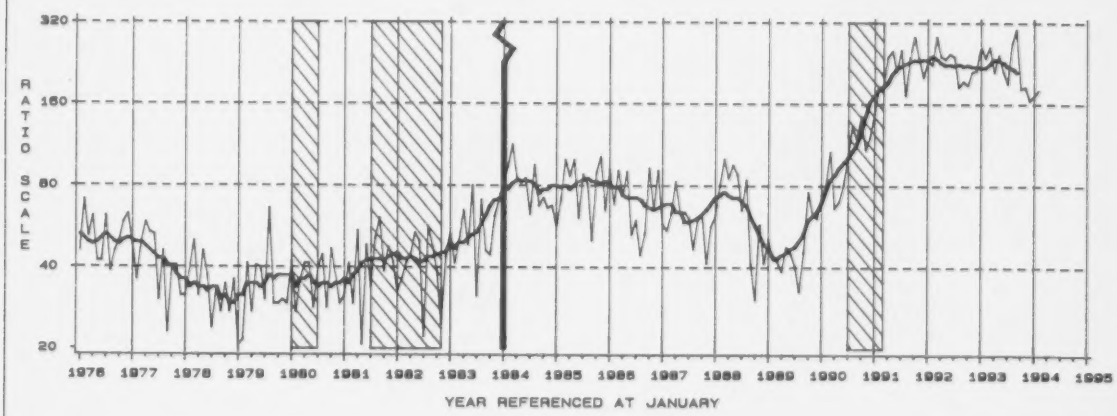
Date	1991		1992		1993		1994	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1,211	1,285	1,168	1,239	1,131	1,218	1,126	1,215
Feb	1,188	1,261	1,197	1,233	1,141	1,218	1,127	1,205
Mar	1,235	1,258	1,251	1,269	1,201	1,205		
Apr	1,182	1,248	1,196	1,274	1,132	1,200		
May	1,259	1,249	1,232	1,243	1,209	1,222		
Jun	1,286	1,254	1,251	1,195	1,282	1,230		
Jul	1,309	1,247	1,307	1,239	1,309	1,237		
Aug	1,370	1,279	1,266	1,193	1,333	1,246		
Sep	1,304	1,276	1,266	1,219	1,272	1,222		
Oct	1,289	1,255	1,255	1,226	1,204	1,195		
Nov	1,173	1,180	1,188	1,217	1,180	1,197		
Dec	1,222	1,241	1,221	1,226	1,182	1,187		

CHART VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19. New Business Incorporations (Number) 12—Month Moving Average



20. Business Failures (Number) 11—Month Moving Average (Unadjusted)



21. Industrial Electric Power Sales (Millions of Kilowatt—Hours)

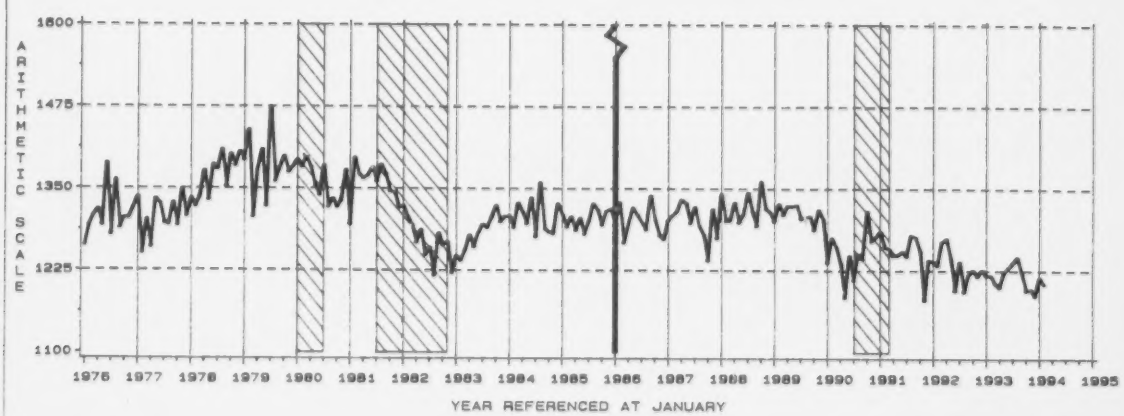


TABLE VIII
CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT INDICATORS

22. Total Construction Contracts Awarded ($000,000) - Unadjusted

SEASONALITY NOT STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT

Date	1991	1992	1993	1994
Jan	369.7	556.3	562.5	333.9
Feb	318.3	219.1	469.1	339.1
Mar	468.1	362.3	437.4 R	398.3
Apr	720.4	391.1	396.3	
May	463.2	581.5	404.9	
Jun	446.9	648.5	600.3	
Jul	1,152.7	446.7	507.0	
Aug	413.8	382.0	445.9	
Sep	447.7	351.5	425.0	
Oct	593.6	638.7	763.4	
Nov	323.6	499.7	387.2	
Dec	466.1	335.5	498.7	

23. Residential Construction Contracts Awarded ($000,000)

Date	1991		1992		1993		1994	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	97.1	135.2	114.0	154.2	258.7	340.6	85.7	112.8
Feb	62.8	88.7	86.1	121.2	110.0	154.7	74.9	105.4
Mar	109.7	112.3	127.5	132.5	163.2 R	172.5 R	135.6	143.3
Apr	156.5	145.4	149.4	137.5	160.2	147.1		
May	179.1	158.0	132.4	117.7	183.0	162.7		
Jun	177.3	160.0	171.6	157.4	160.8	148.6		
Jul	148.0	146.4	145.2	144.7	183.3	183.4		
Aug	141.4	127.2	166.2	151.3	181.2	167.3		
Sep	111.6	132.2	122.0	146.6	137.6	167.8		
Oct	222.9	155.7	167.1	113.2	489.5	322.8		
Nov	133.8	134.4	180.5	178.9	163.4	160.6		
Dec	122.2	138.4	137.5	159.1	125.6	147.8		

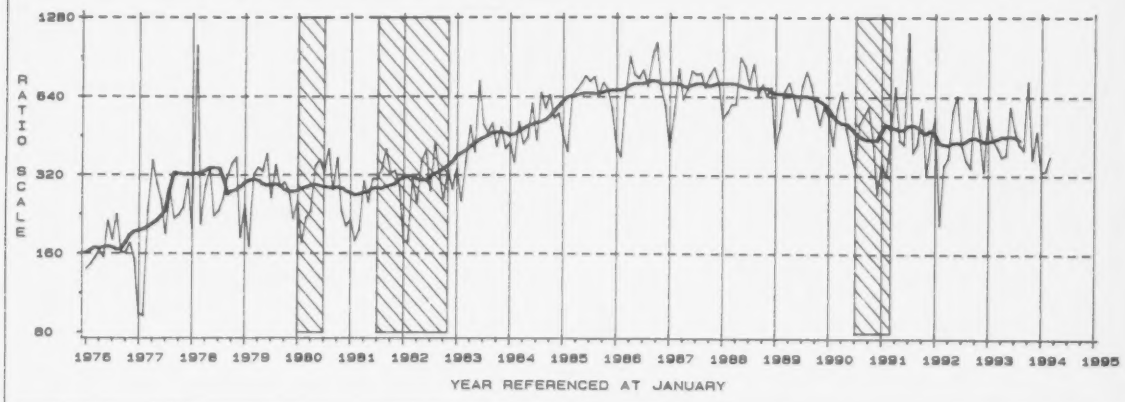
24. Nonresidential Construction Contracts Awarded ($000,000) - Unadjusted

SEASONALITY NOT STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT

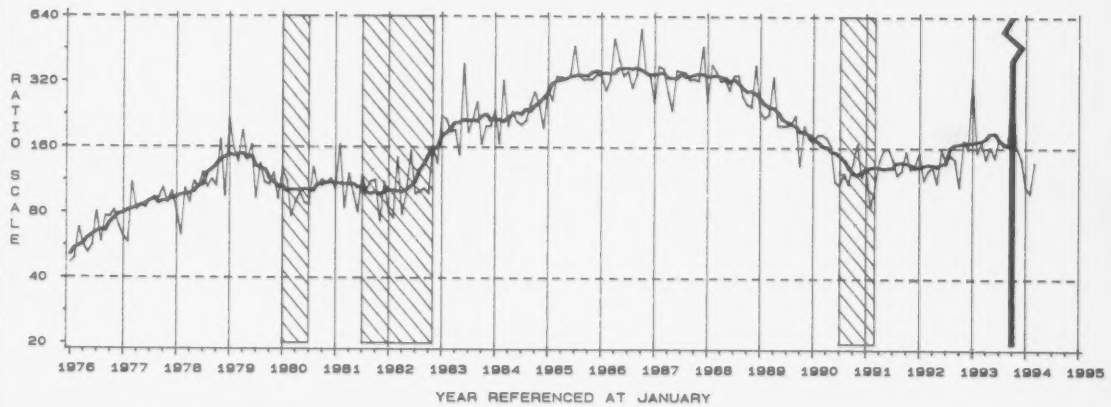
Date	1991	1992	1993	1994
Jan	204.0	168.6	176.4	171.9
Feb	195.2	77.2	223.1	173.4
Mar	197.9	145.6	93.8 R	168.3
Apr	283.2	126.7	131.5	
May	184.7	138.5	121.0	
Jun	166.4	349.4	358.4	
Jul	373.7	165.5	190.6	
Aug	147.7	113.7	161.4	
Sep	121.1	167.1	169.9	
Oct	252.1	243.1	141.9	
Nov	140.7	184.5	123.9	
Dec	168.7	136.7	240.0	

CHART VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT INDICATORS

22. Total Construction Contracts Awarded ($000,000)
12—Month Moving Average (Unadjusted)



23. Residential Construction Contracts Awarded ($000,000)
11—Month Moving Average



24. Nonresidential Construction Contracts Awarded ($000,000)
12—Month Moving Average (Unadjusted)

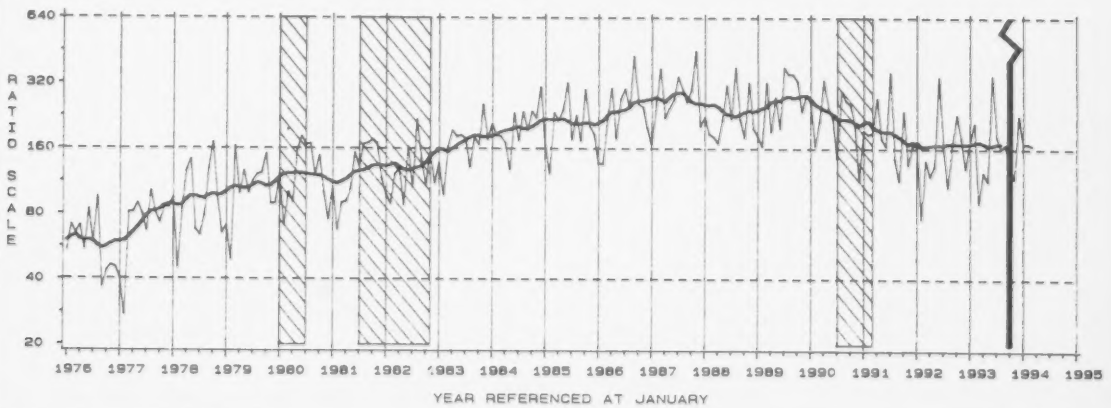


TABLE IX
PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS

25. Total Private Dwelling Units Authorized by Building Permits (Number) - Preliminary

Date	1991		1992		1993		1994	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	672	762	1,430	1,705	1,374	1,697	913	1,152
Feb	601	907	1,065	1,554	1,440	2,137	1,029	1,527
Mar	796	801	1,968	1,867	2,059	1,909	1,861	1,674
Apr	1,397	1,140	1,760	1,483	2,037	1,751		
May	1,159	1,063	1,537	1,456	2,249	2,168		
Jun	1,438	1,279	1,618	1,372	2,316	1,917		
Jul	1,213	1,178	1,591	1,594	2,063	2,092		
Aug	1,488	1,429	1,478	1,486	2,157	2,022		
Sep	1,250	1,272	1,900	1,741	2,073	2,009		
Oct	1,491	1,318	1,694	1,613	2,510	2,422		
Nov	1,308	1,383	1,695	1,819	2,113	2,096		
Dec	1,283	1,398	1,571	1,639	2,065	2,296		

26. Private Single-Family Dwelling Units Auth. by Bldg. Permits (Number) - Preliminary

Date	1991		1992		1993		1994	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	616	773	1,056	1,363	1,032	1,481	824	1,190
Feb	553	823	874	1,273	1,088	1,582	899	1,307
Mar	738	809	1,836	1,892	1,680	1,653	1,669	1,569
Apr	1,235	1,050	1,604	1,335	1,835	1,552		
May	1,084	913	1,306	1,223	1,863	1,760		
Jun	1,215	1,102	1,366	1,129	2,166	1,751		
Jul	1,081	969	1,426	1,290	1,801	1,703		
Aug	1,215	1,111	1,407	1,406	1,643	1,559		
Sep	1,080	1,124	1,538	1,457	1,949	1,819		
Oct	1,285	1,135	1,485	1,409	2,307	2,351		
Nov	1,122	1,168	1,466	1,528	1,862	1,807		
Dec	1,025	1,154	1,378	1,426	1,658	1,772		

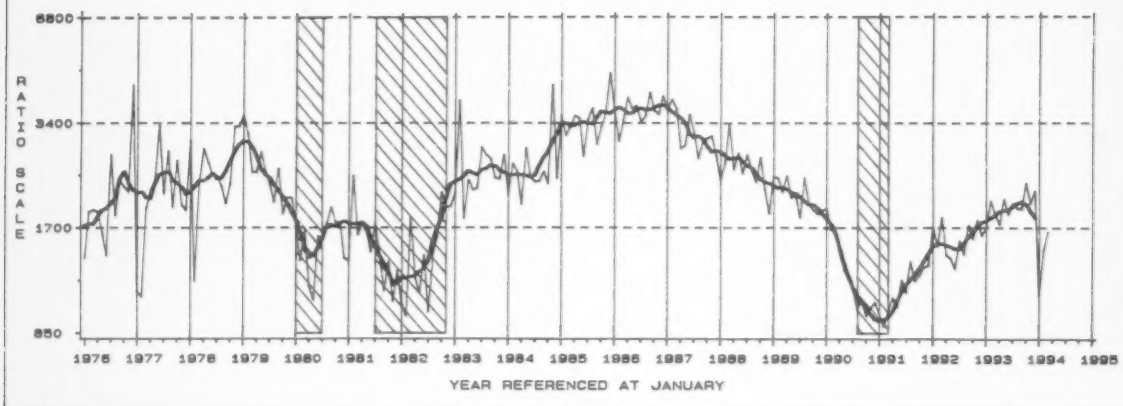
27. Private Multi-Family Dwelling Units Auth. by Bldg. Permits (Number) - Preliminary, Unadjusted

SEASONALITY NOT STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT

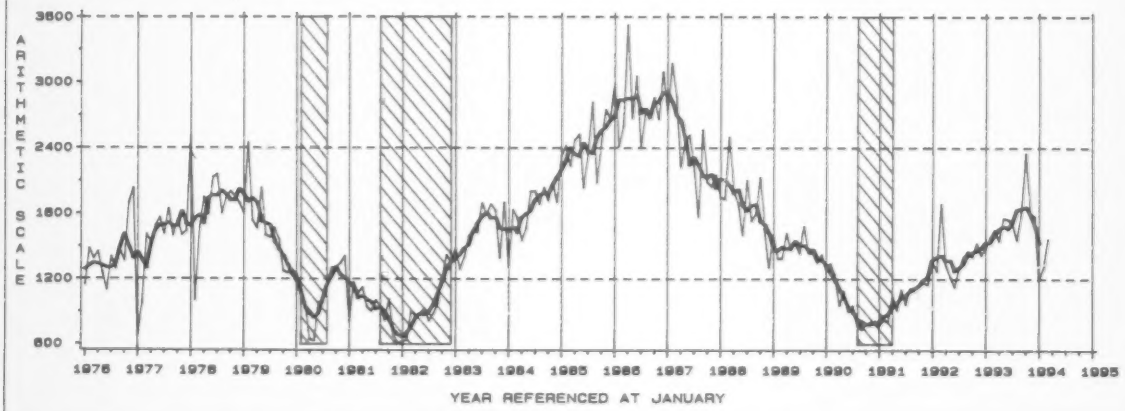
Date	1991	1992	1993	1994
Jan	12	338	312	64
Feb	24	148	320	101
Mar	38	86	316	130
Apr	140	114	91	
May	57	163	298	
Jun	205	180	91	
Jul	72	125	185	
Aug	225	44	400	
Sep	132	322	109	
Oct	150	132	125	
Nov	114	142	207	
Dec	195	143	326	

CHART IX PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMIT INDICATORS

25. Total Dwelling Units Authorized by Building Permits
6—Month Moving Average



26. Single—Family Dwelling Units Authorized by Building Permits
5—Month Moving Average



27. Multi—Family Dwelling Units Authorized by Building Permits
12—Month Moving Average (Unadjusted)

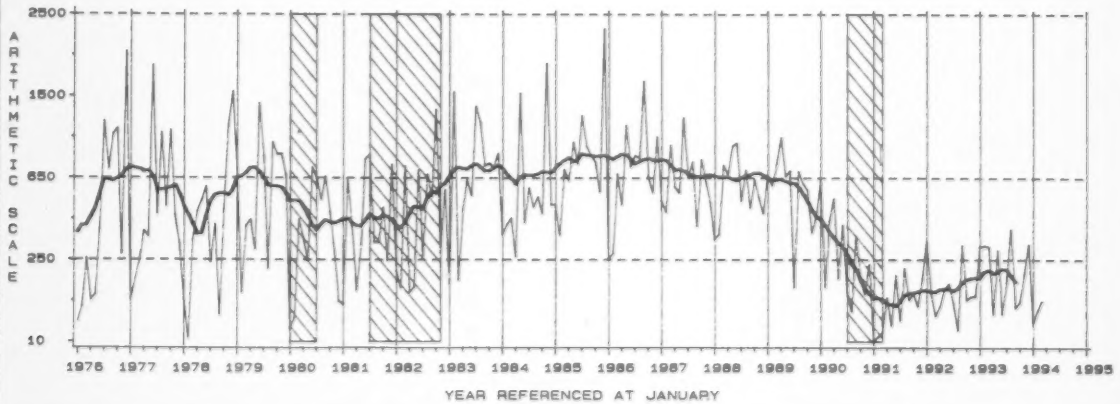


TABLE X
TRADE INDICATORS

28. Sales of Retail Stores ($000,000)*

Date	1991		1992		1993		1994	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	4,611	5,193	4,888	5,459	4,864	5,534	4,923	5,628
Feb	4,491	5,400	4,906	5,710	4,477	5,409	4,821	5,828
Mar	5,189	5,452	5,166	5,493	5,049	5,325	5,792	6,110
Apr	5,189	5,369	5,328	5,465	5,489	5,589		
May	5,685	5,491	5,584	5,500	5,599	5,551		
Jun	5,412	5,315	5,695	5,499	5,847	5,634		
Jul	5,506	5,465	5,577	5,461	5,759	5,645		
Aug	5,693	5,443	5,561	5,441	5,827	5,697		
Sep	5,229	5,392	5,366	5,465	5,651	5,703		
Oct	5,408	5,431	5,483	5,455	5,651	5,717		
Nov	5,768	5,564	5,472	5,391	5,823	5,688		
Dec	6,613	5,329	7,151	5,658	7,241	5,681		

29. Sales of Retail Stores in 1982-84$ ($000,000)* - Seasonally Adjusted

Date	1991	1992	1993	1994
Jan	4,095	4,252	4,228	4,257
Feb	4,259	4,451	4,101	4,402
Mar	4,300	4,252	4,031	4,584
Apr	4,221	4,223	4,224	
May	4,303	4,241	4,231	
Jun	4,188	4,230	4,301	
Jul	4,334	4,227	4,316	
Aug	4,303	4,189	4,339	
Sep	4,229	4,188	4,327	
Oct	4,253	4,167	4,308	
Nov	4,327	4,106	4,280	
Dec	4,144	4,326	4,310	

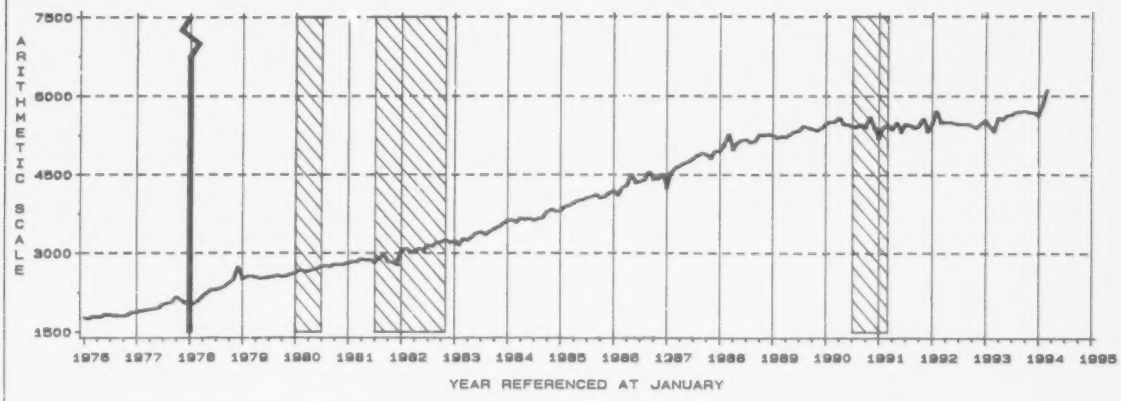
30. New Passenger Car Registrations (Number)

Date	1991		1992		1993		1994	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	23,477	26,917	22,932	26,895	26,641	30,731	20,676	24,053
Feb	17,683	22,241	20,886	25,538	23,608 R	30,896 R	23,592	31,124
Mar	25,262	25,819	27,296	27,829	28,163 R	28,384 R	31,188	32,034
Apr	31,636	27,319	30,626	28,029	32,453	28,786		
May	30,605	28,176	26,181	23,804	31,597	29,160		
Jun	30,977	27,100	31,962	26,554	35,014	29,619		
Jul	32,459	29,041	29,305	27,326	32,628	29,444		
Aug	27,133	25,707	25,225	24,793	33,619	32,417		
Sep	26,850	26,297	30,223	27,849	31,902	31,013		
Oct	29,415	28,260	30,157	28,965	29,656	28,930		
Nov	24,358	27,068	23,809	27,801	29,179	31,459		
Dec	23,536	27,004	26,396	28,064	28,190	32,518		

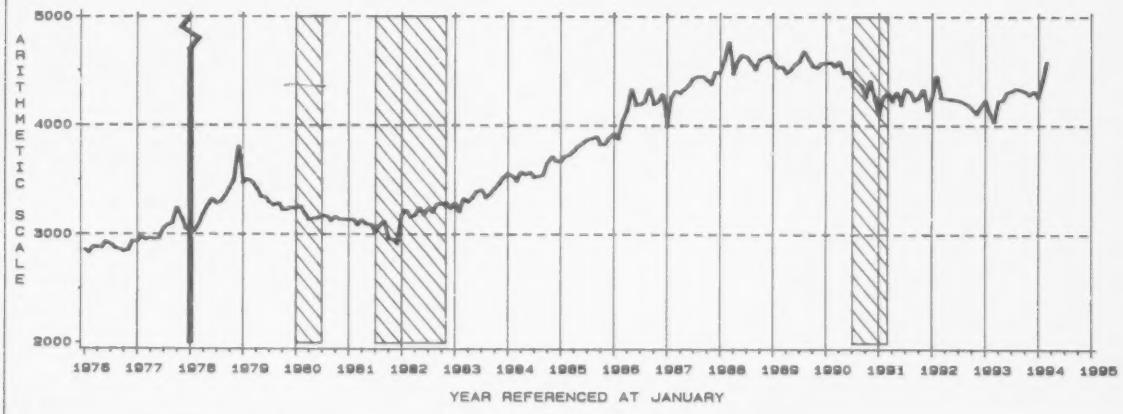
* Data revised from 1987-1993.

CHART X TRADE INDICATORS

28. Sales of Retail Stores ($000,000)



29. Sales of Retail Stores In 1982–84 Dollars ($000,000)



30. New Passenger Car Registrations (Number) 10–Month Moving Average

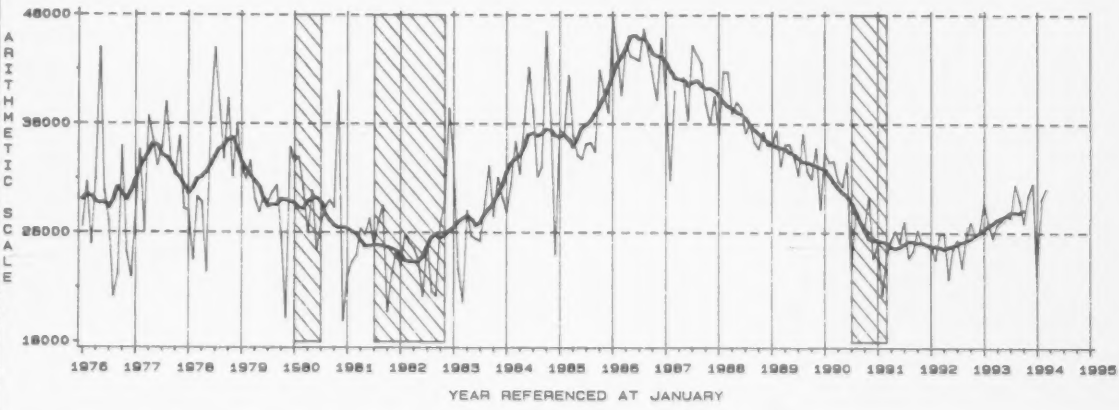


TABLE XI
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - I

31. Weeks Claimed (Wkly. Avg.=WA) & Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR%)

Date	1991		1992		1993		1994	
	WA	IUR	WA	IUR	WA	IUR	WA	IUR
Jan	122.3	3.5	134.8	4.0	108.2	[illegible]	109.3	3.3
Feb	130.8	3.7	135.2	4.0	107.2	[illegible]	112.6	3.4
Mar	134.3	3.8	135.7	4.0	109.4	3.3	111.9	3.4
Apr	136.3	3.9	135.0	4.0	110.4	3.4	105.7	3.2
May	137.2	3.9	135.2	4.0	110.0	3.3		
Jun	137.6	3.9	133.0	4.0	110.3	3.4		
Jul	135.6	3.9	131.5	4.0	108.6	3.3		
Aug	135.2	3.9	129.0	3.9	108.5	3.3		
Sep	137.2	3.9	125.9	3.8	107.8	3.3		
Oct	144.1	4.2	121.4	3.7	108.6	3.3		
Nov	139.1	4.0	118.2	3.6	108.7	3.3		
Dec	137.8	4.0	115.1	3.5	107.7	3.3		

32. Initial Claims - Weekly Average (Number)

Date	1991		1992		1993		1994	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	20,031	13,310	18,215	12,274	15,550	10,587	16,815	11,504
Feb	15,360	14,205	14,189	13,077	10,883	10,039	11,483	10,620
Mar	12,501	13,695	11,554	12,574	10,211	11,093	9,857	10,680
Apr	13,286	13,981	11,785	12,294	11,378	11,791	10,107	10,437
May	10,382	13,172	9,979	12,540	9,373	11,671		
Jun	13,050	13,409	12,133	12,486	10,192	10,487		
Jul	13,946	12,728	13,422	12,325	11,475	10,556		
Aug	10,591	13,093	9,607	11,868	8,510	10,517		
Sep	10,195	13,510	9,288	12,252	7,728	10,162		
Oct	12,162	13,577	10,076	11,134	9,677	10,648		
Nov	12,640	13,580	10,270	10,959	9,824	10,469		
Dec	17,898	13,724	13,649	10,573	13,163	10,252		

33. Unemployment Insurance Exhaustions (Number)

Date	1991		1992		1993		1994	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	14,368	13,034	19,202	17,377	14,611	13,244	13,513	12,249
Feb	11,827	12,785	16,087	17,482	13,221	14,391	12,070	13,138
Mar	12,965	12,293	17,852	17,177	16,017	15,526	15,022	14,562
Apr	16,000	14,440	20,720	18,616	14,716	13,150	13,557	12,114
May	15,991	14,874	18,005	16,940	13,527	12,814		
Jun	14,031	14,221	16,993	17,277	14,385	14,692		
Jul	18,999	16,716	20,016	17,381	14,374	12,386		
Aug	16,029	15,981	16,359	16,297	14,072	14,029		
Sep	15,238	16,953	15,308	16,689	13,124	14,126		
Oct	16,333	18,008	13,151	14,621	11,541	12,917		
Nov	14,328	16,496	13,087	15,129	12,197	14,174		
Dec	16,334	17,337	14,795	15,661	13,145	13,846		

TABLE XII
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - II*

34. Insured Unemployment in Manufacturing (000)

Date	1991		1992		1993		1994	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	38.6	34.6	33.2	28.8	27.3	24.1	25.9	22.7
Feb	34.0	30.9	34.4	30.3	27.9	25.1	26.0	23.0
Mar	35.2	32.1	33.1	29.2	27.4	24.8	25.7	22.8
Apr	34.0	31.3	30.8	27.5	25.4	23.1	23.6	21.3
May	30.2	29.8	28.1	27.2	22.6	22.4		
Jun	28.6	29.7	25.7	26.0	21.5	22.4		
Jul	31.0	31.5	28.0	27.7	21.7	22.1		
Aug	26.4	29.2	25.6	27.2	20.1	22.3		
Sep	25.7	29.0	24.4	26.4	18.4	20.9		
Oct	23.9	26.5	23.1	25.0	18.9	21.4		
Nov	26.9	29.1	23.4	24.8	20.0	22.1		
Dec	30.2	30.8	25.4	25.2	23.2	23.9		

35. Insured Unemployment in Construction (000)

Date	1991		1992		1993		1994	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	26.7	22.1	23.8	19.2	16.1	11.4	19.5	14.7
Feb	33.9	24.1	25.7	15.9	17.3	7.6	23.0	13.3
Mar	32.5	23.8	24.7	16.3	17.8	9.5	21.6	13.4
Apr	27.0	22.9	20.3	16.2	14.7	10.5	13.7	9.4
May	21.7	21.6	17.3	17.0	11.4	11.0		
Jun	19.3	21.0	15.0	16.5	10.0	11.5		
Jul	18.5	21.3	12.2	15.0	8.7	11.5		
Aug	14.6	19.5	10.7	15.6	7.5	12.5		
Sep	12.8	18.4	9.1	14.7	6.8	12.4		
Oct	13.2	18.7	8.3	13.9	6.6	12.3		
Nov	13.8	18.3	9.1	13.6	7.1	11.6		
Dec	16.3	18.5	10.5	12.8	9.4	11.8		

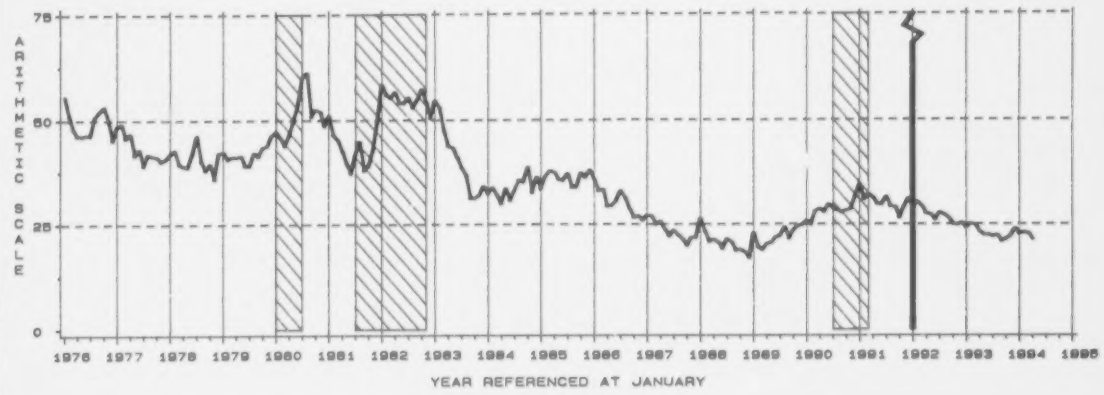
36. Insured Unemployment in Private Service-Producing Industries (000)

Date	1991		1992		1993		1994	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	76.6	71.4	86.7	80.9	73.4	68.6	70.3	65.6
Feb	79.5	73.5	87.1	80.8	72.6	67.5	71.5	66.4
Mar	82.2	78.3	85.2	81.0	72.4	69.0	69.9	66.6
Apr	78.0	76.5	81.5	79.1	70.8	68.2	64.4	62.1
May	73.6	77.1	76.0	78.6	64.3	66.3		
Jun	75.1	78.4	73.9	76.8	63.0	65.4		
Jul	82.5	74.9	82.0	74.9	70.8	64.9		
Aug	85.4	78.9	78.9	73.8	69.0	64.9		
Sep	73.4	79.6	67.0	72.9	58.3	63.6		
Oct	69.6	77.3	63.6	70.7	58.5	64.9		
Nov	77.1	85.3	64.5	70.6	59.3	64.4		
Dec	73.3	77.6	67.9	72.2	61.8	66.0		

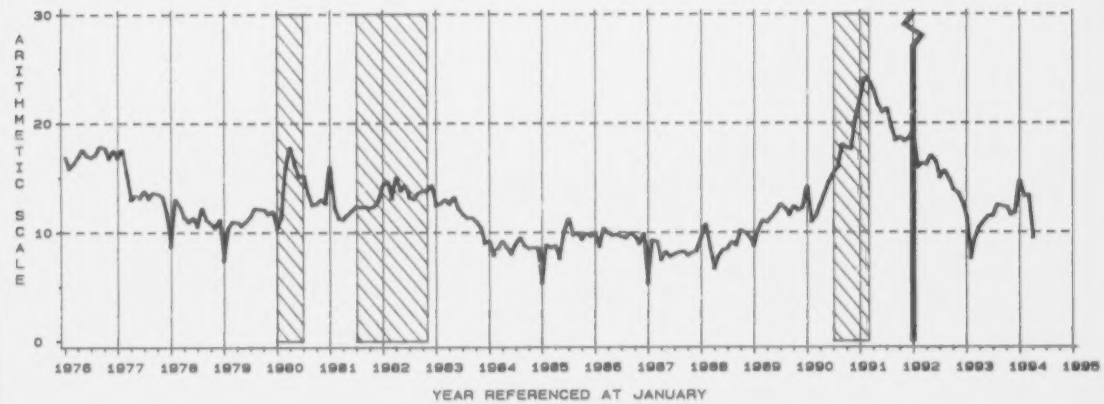
*See Notes on page S-3.

CHART XII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS – II

34. Insured Unemployment in Manufacturing (000)



35. Insured Unemployment in Construction (000)



36. Insured Unemployment in Private Service–Producing Industries (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES FOR INDICATOR SERIES 1 TO 36

Indicator Series	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
1 *Civilian Labor Force (000)	3,673	3,825	3,839	3,908	3,966	3,975	3,989	4,062	4,040	4,034	4,001
2 *Resident Employment (000)	3,385	3,589	3,621	3,712	3,806	3,824	3,826	3,859	3,772	3,697	3,706
3 *Resident Unemployment (000)	288	236	217	197	160	151	163	202	267	337	295
4 *Labor Force Particip. Rate (%)	63.6	65.6	65.4	65.7	66.0	65.9	66.1	67.2	66.7	66.4	65.5
5 *Employment/Pop. Rate (%)	58.6	61.5	61.7	62.4	63.4	63.4	63.4	63.8	62.3	60.8	60.7
6 *Unemployment Rate (%)	7.8	6.2	5.7	5.0	4.0	3.8	4.1	5.0	6.6	8.4	7.4
7 Nonfarm Payroll Emp. (000)	3,165.1	3,329.2	3,414.1	3,488.1	3,576.3	3,651.0	3,689.8	3,634.7	3,497.2	3,455.4	3,493.0
8 Priv. Sec. Nonfarm Emp. (000)	2,643.9	2,807.1	2,883.0	2,952.5	3,034.5	3,100.1	3,130.7	3,063.1	2,930.8	2,888.6	2,927.0
9 Pub. Sec. Nonfarm Emp. (000)	512.2	522.1	531.1	535.6	541.8	550.9	559.0	571.6	566.4	566.8	566.0
10 Manufacturing Emp. (000)	715.1	726.7	712.8	689.7	672.2	662.1	639.6	596.6	558.9	530.3	516.2
11 Construction Emp. (000)	112.1	131.3	141.0	153.1	163.4	168.2	164.3	146.4	121.4	110.2	114.6
12 Service-Prod. Ind. (000)	1,814.7	1,946.9	2,027.0	2,107.5	2,196.6	2,267.4	2,324.3	2,317.8	2,248.5	2,246.2	2,294.4
13 Mfg. Prod. Workers (000)	457.1	457.9	440.7	429.2	425.3	409.1	404.9	373.7	344.8	326.7	324.8
14 Mfg. Workweek (Hrs)	40.6	41.1	40.8	41.2	41.2	41.0	41.0	41.4	41.4	41.5	41.5
15 Aggreg. Mfg. Manhours (Hrs)	18,551	18,842	17,971	17,664	17,512	16,791	16,579	15,453	14,275	13,542	13,484
16 Wkly. Earn. Prod. Wrkrs. ($)	369.87	390.45	402.29	416.94	428.48	445.49	457.97	486.86	503.84	521.66	538.67
17 CPI for the U.S. (82-84=100)	99.8	103.3	106.9	108.6	112.5	117.0	122.6	129.0	134.3	138.2	142.1
18 Wkly. Earn. Mfg. Wrkrs. (82-84 $)	369.73	375.81	370.47	374.13	367.03	358.30	356.24	356.99	354.71	356.21	357.70
19 New Business Incorps. (No.)	2,185	2,304	2,538	2,671	2,652	2,719	2,541	2,357	2,333	2,499	n.a.
20 Business Failures (No.)	57	84	83	76	62	71	49	105	227	234	237
21 Elec. Power Sales (Mil. KWH)	1,281.7	1,309.0	1,303.3	1,298.7	1,300.6	1,322.5	1,309.9	1,250.5	1,252.3	1,233.2	n.a.
22 Total Const. Contracts ($Mil.)	468.5	532.5	671.1	746.5	738.5	715.3	636.2	501.1	515.3	451.1	n.a.
23 Resid. Const. Contracts ($Mil.)	228.2	242.3	347.5	388.1	346.9	323.6	222.5	150.5	138.5	414.6	n.a.
24 Nonres. Const. Contracts ($Mil.)	176.6	215.5	221.9	253.3	293.5	243.2	281.5	235.8	202.9	168.5	n.a.
25 Total Dwelling Units (No.) - P	2,609	2,660	3,555	3,817	3,277	2,655	2,226	1,311	1,175	1,609	2,046
**Total Dwelling Units (No.) - F	3,024	3,622	4,534	4,735	4,191	3,356	2,474	1,495	1,230	1,781	n.a.
26 Single-Fam. Dwell. Units (No.) - P	1,664	1,841	2,427	2,815	2,364	1,873	1,478	953	1,021	1,395	1,742
**Single-Fam. Dwell. Units (No.) - F	1,973	2,533	3,113	3,521	2,989	2,307	1,685	1,080	1,070	1,532	n.a.
27 Multi-Fam. Dwell. Units (No.) - P	790	671	915	788	699	636	625	302	114	161	238
**Multi-Fam. Dwell. Units (No.) - F	877	911	1,169	973	961	870	670	350	117	190	n.a.
28 Retail Sales ($Mil.)	3,369.0	3,696.0	4,016.2	4,372.1	4,747.8	5,166.4	5,311.8	5,466.8	5,399.5	5,514.8	5,606.4
29 Retail Sales in 82-84$ ($Mil.)	3,365.1	3,577.4	3,859.5	4,160.3	4,344.9	4,591.4	4,556.7	4,443.0	4,248.8	4,237.0	4,250.3
30 New Passenger Car Regis. (No.)	29,171	36,104	37,885	45,956	41,316	38,554	34,710	30,944	26,949	26,507	30,020
31 Wks. Claimed Wkly. Avg. (000)	112.7	93.7	93.4	84.9	71.2	70.5	81.9	104.6	135.6	129.2	108.8
Insured Unempl. Rate (%)	3.8	3.1	3.0	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.3	3.0	3.9	3.9	3.3
32 Initial Claims Wkly. Avg. (000)	12,891	11,363	10,758	9,471	8,481	8,615	9,859	11,666	13,504	12,014	10,664
33 Exhaustions (No.)	14,369	12,150	9,644	8,919	7,083	6,493	7,378	10,046	15,204	16,798	13,744
34 Insured Unempl. in Mfg. (000)	41.0	33.4	36.2	30.3	23.6	20.8	21.8	28.3	30.4	27.9	22.9
35 Insured Unempl. in Const. (000)	11.8	8.7	9.1	9.7	8.0	8.9	11.4	15.2	20.8	15.6	11.1
36 Ins. Unempl. Priv. Srv-Prod. (000)	54.5	43.4	42.0	40.9	35.2	40.8	43.3	55.7	77.2	76.2	66.2

Notes: See pages S-1 to S-3 for data sources, Data shown using latest available benchmarks. See appropriate pages for monthly data.

For DWELLING UNIT data, "P" = Preliminary and "F" = Final. The preliminary figure is the average of the monthly data as reported by construction officials each month. The final figure is the year-end total divided by 12. The year-end total includes data from an end-of-year follow-up survey conducted to capture information not reported monthly.

* Series Break: use of 1990 census-based population controls. Not directly comparable to prior data. See Notes, page S-1 and S-2.

** Final figures are not published in this report.

n.a.=Final data not yet available. For Series 21,22,23 and 24, 1993 monthly revisions are ongoing.

NEW JERSEY'S NONFARM PAYROLL WORKERS BY MAJOR INDUSTRIES, 1975-1993
(000)

Year	TOTAL NONFARM PAYROLL	Goods-Producing				Services-Producing					Total Public Sector
		Sector Total	Mfg.	Mining	Contract Constr.	Sector Total	TCPU*	Trade	FIRE*	Services	
1975	2,699.9	849.9	747.9	2.8	99.2	1,379.9	174.3	599.3	135.2	471.1	470.2
1976	2,753.7	852.8	756.2	2.7	93.9	1,420.5	176.0	618.5	138.0	488.0	480.5
1977	2,836.9	864.7	767.4	2.9	94.4	1,468.2	178.2	637.3	142.9	509.8	504.0
1978	2,961.9	894.6	786.8	2.6	105.3	1,544.3	188.5	665.9	147.7	542.2	523.0
1979	3,027.2	915.5	799.1	2.6	113.7	1,593.9	190.4	678.6	153.9	571.0	517.8
1980	3,060.4	894.7	781.0	2.4	111.2	1,636.0	194.5	680.3	158.1	603.1	529.7
1981	3,098.9	882.1	771.1	2.3	108.7	1,687.8	196.5	690.6	161.8	638.9	529.0
1982	3,092.7	839.1	729.6	2.1	107.3	1,729.0	197.1	701.2	167.1	663.6	524.7
1983	3,165.1	829.2	715.1	2.0	112.1	1,814.7	203.0	735.3	172.7	703.7	521.2
1984	3,329.2	860.2	726.7	2.2	131.3	1,946.9	219.4	787.3	183.0	757.3	522.1
1985	3,414.1	856.0	712.9	2.1	141.0	2,027.0	226.1	813.3	194.9	792.7	531.1
1986	3,488.1	844.9	689.7	2.1	153.1	2,107.5	231.6	832.8	210.8	832.4	535.6
1987	3,576.3	837.9	672.2	2.3	163.4	2,196.6	239.0	858.3	226.8	872.6	541.8
1988	3,651.0	832.7	662.1	2.4	168.2	2,267.4	242.4	875.4	235.9	913.5	550.9
1989	3,689.8	806.4	639.6	2.5	164.3	2,324.3	240.9	887.1	241.7	954.7	559.0
1990	3,634.7	745.3	596.6	2.3	146.4	2,317.8	236.9	864.2	238.7	978.0	571.6
1991	3,497.2	682.2	558.9	1.9	121.4	2,248.5	231.8	824.1	228.7	963.9	566.4
1992	3,455.4	642.4	530.3	1.9	110.2	2,246.2	230.5	810.2	226.6	978.9	566.8
1993	3,493.0	632.6	516.2	1.8	114.6	2,294.4	235.2	815.0	228.9	1,015.3	566.0

Year	Mfg.: Durables	Lmbr., Wood	Furn. & Fixt.	Stone, Cl.,Glass	Primary Metals	Fabr. Metals	Transp. Equip.	Indust. Mach.	Elec. Equip.& Instruments			Misc. Mfg.
									Equip.	Instr.	Total	
1975	363.0	4.6	8.9	36.0	26.1	58.1	19.3	68.4	n.a.	n.a.	119.3	22.4
1976	363.0	5.3	8.7	36.1	23.9	59.4	19.8	67.5	n.a.	n.a.	118.1	24.0
1977	370.0	5.8	8.9	35.2	23.0	61.1	20.7	71.0	81.2	38.6	119.8	24.5
1978	382.8	6.0	10.1	35.2	24.5	64.2	20.9	74.2	83.2	38.9	122.1	25.7
1979	395.8	6.7	10.3	35.3	25.5	64.5	21.6	76.4	86.2	42.3	128.5	27.2
1980	384.2	5.9	9.8	33.1	25.7	60.9	18.5	75.0	85.0	44.2	129.2	26.1
1981	374.7	6.1	9.6	30.9	25.4	58.8	17.5	72.5	83.9	44.7	128.6	25.3
1982	350.1	5.5	9.9	27.1	21.8	54.3	14.7	66.5	82.2	44.5	126.7	23.6
1983	341.6	5.9	10.5	26.8	20.7	50.9	15.1	60.9	82.8	44.5	127.3	23.5
1984	346.2	6.4	12.6	26.2	21.6	51.1	16.1	59.9	84.0	44.5	128.5	23.9
1985	337.4	6.7	12.9	25.2	20.9	50.1	14.7	59.1	81.6	45.4	127.0	20.7
1986	322.0	6.9	12.6	24.4	20.0	48.4	12.3	55.8	75.6	46.0	121.6	20.1
1987	310.0	7.2	11.3	23.9	18.7	45.3	14.8	54.0	67.5	46.8	114.3	20.4
1988	301.3	6.9	10.2	23.6	18.3	44.4	14.0	53.8	62.6	46.4	109.0	20.9
1989	284.3	6.2	9.2	22.8	17.5	43.2	12.8	52.1	56.9	43.8	100.7	19.9
1990	255.6	4.8	8.4	20.9	15.9	39.7	10.6	47.7	49.9	40.6	90.5	17.1
1991	230.8	3.8	6.8	18.8	14.4	36.0	8.2	44.0	43.8	39.0	82.8	15.9
1992	211.5	3.5	6.2	17.8	13.4	33.9	6.6	39.9	38.4	36.4	74.8	15.4
1993	201.8	3.6	6.5	17.2	12.5	32.8	8.0	36.4	36.5	33.4	69.9	15.0

Year	Mfg.: Nondur.	Food	Tobac.	Textiles	Apparel	Paper	Print., Publsh.	Chemicals		Petrol.	Rubber, Plastics	Leather
								Drugs	Total			
1975	384.9	53.6	0.2	24.5	57.9	32.1	46.4	37.7	121.0	12.1	29.3	7.9
1976	393.2	52.7	0.2	23.9	61.1	33.2	47.4	37.1	122.4	11.9	32.0	8.3
1977	397.4	50.2	0.3	22.8	59.7	33.4	49.7	39.3	127.2	11.9	34.2	7.9
1978	404.0	49.9	0.5	22.4	59.3	33.7	51.7	40.3	130.0	11.9	37.3	7.3
1979	403.3	49.5	0.5	21.5	56.5	33.9	54.3	41.3	129.6	11.9	38.8	6.9
1980	396.8	49.3	0.3	20.2	55.7	32.3	55.4	41.0	128.2	12.0	37.5	5.9
1981	396.4	48.1	0.3	18.9	56.0	31.3	57.8	42.2	128.9	11.8	37.3	5.9
1982	379.6	47.2	0.3	16.6	50.3	30.6	57.7	43.1	124.5	11.2	36.1	5.2
1983	373.5	47.7	0.3	15.4	50.6	31.2	58.0	43.3	119.1	10.3	36.2	4.7
1984	380.5	47.7	0.4	15.1	50.2	31.9	62.7	44.5	119.9	10.0	38.4	4.3
1985	375.5	47.9	0.3	14.1	46.8	30.1	65.6	44.0	120.2	9.3	37.1	4.0
1986	367.7	48.4	0.2	13.4	45.4	28.8	66.2	43.4	117.5	8.6	35.9	3.4
1987	362.2	48.9	0.3	13.2	42.7	28.2	66.5	43.2	115.9	8.3	35.3	3.0
1988	360.8	48.0	0.2	13.2	40.2	27.5	66.8	45.0	119.3	8.1	34.7	2.9
1989	355.3	47.2	0.2	12.9	37.9	26.9	66.2	46.4	119.9	8.4	32.9	2.9
1990	341.1	45.9	0.1	12.0	33.2	25.6	62.9	48.0	118.4	8.5	31.2	3.2
1991	328.1	43.3	0.1	11.4	31.4	23.9	59.3	49.9	116.2	8.8	30.4	3.3
1992	318.9	41.8	0.0	11.9	31.8	23.3	56.6	50.2	111.0	8.4	30.8	3.2
1993	314.3	40.9	0.0	11.9	32.0	23.2	55.9	50.6	108.6	8.0	30.5	3.1

Notes: Data reflect the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification revisions.
* TCPU = Transportation/Communications/Public Utilities; FIRE= Finance/Insurance/Real Estate

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY
(000)

	1993 Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1994 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
Total Nonfarm	3,484.4	3,489.2	3,492.3	3,492.8	3,496.7	3,502.1	3,510.0	3,512.1	3,516.9	3,521.2	3,510.7	3519.4	3541.2
Private Sector	2,919.5	2,924.9	2,927.5	2,930.0	2,932.3	2,935.7	2,941.7	2,942.9	2,947.7	2,956.0	2,949.8	2956.6	2975.3
Goods Producing	632.9	633.1	631.2	631.3	630.5	630.9	631.7	630.9	632.5	633.2	627.8	628.0	632.2
Private Service Prod.	2,286.6	2,291.8	2,296.3	2,298.7	2,301.8	2,304.8	2,310.0	2,312.0	2,315.2	2,322.8	2,322.0	2328.6	2343.1
Public Sector	564.9	564.3	564.8	562.8	564.4	566.4	568.3	569.2	569.2	565.2	560.9	562.8	565.9
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3,464.4	3,495.6	3,545.5	3,517.5	3,513.7	3,510.3	3,529.4	3,539.5	3,546.4	3,453.3	3,449.1	3481.1	3520.9
Total Private Sector	2,891.2	2,927.0	2,972.6	2,964.5	2,965.9	2,961.8	2,961.2	2,963.3	2,971.2	2,891.5	2,883.0	2909.0	2946.8
Total Goods Producing	625.4	634.0	641.0	636.0	640.0	643.9	644.4	639.0	636.0	611.7	606.8	613.5	624.7
MINING	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9
CONSTRUCTION	108.5	114.4	117.8	119.9	120.9	120.5	122.9	121.5	120.1	104.6	100.9	106.2	116.1
Gen. Bldg. Contractor	25.7	26.8	27.6	27.9	28.1	27.8	28.7	28.0	28.4	25.5	25.4	26.1	26.9
Heavy Construction	14.0	15.1	15.5	15.0	15.7	15.9	16.5	16.7	16.2	12.5	11.5	13.1	15.8
Special Trade	68.8	72.5	74.7	77.0	77.1	76.8	77.7	76.8	75.5	66.6	64.0	67.0	73.4
MANUFACTURING	515.1	517.7	521.2	514.2	517.2	521.5	519.6	515.6	514.1	505.3	504.1	505.6	506.7
Durable Goods	202.8	202.5	202.5	200.5	200.1	203.0	202.6	202.0	201.7	199.0	198.2	197.9	197.7
Lumber & Wood Products	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.7
Furniture & Fixtures	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.3
Stone/Clay/Glass	17.2	17.3	17.5	17.3	17.3	17.4	17.6	17.4	17.2	16.6	16.4	16.6	16.9
Glass & Gl.--Pressed, Blown	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8
Pottery & Rel. Prod.	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9
Primary Metal Industries	12.6	12.5	12.6	12.3	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.5	12.6	12.7
Blast Furn. & Basic Steel	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Iron & Steel Foundries	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7
Nonferrous Rolling	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.6
Fabricated Metal	32.9	32.9	32.8	32.5	32.4	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.8	31.9	31.5	31.7	31.4
Metal Cans	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Cutlery, Tools & Hrdwr.	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4
Fab. Struct. Metal Prod.	9.0	9.0	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.2	9.3	9.2	9.0
Screw Mach. Prod. & Bolts	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5
Forgings & Stampings	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2
Misc. Fab. Metal Prod.	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.0	8.1	8.2
Industrial Machinery	37.1	36.8	36.2	36.0	34.9	36.3	36.2	36.3	36.6	36.4	36.2	36.0	35.9
Construction & Rel. Mach.	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7
Metalworking Machinery	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2
Special Industry Mach.	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.4
General Industrial	7.4	7.3	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.4
Refrig. & Service Mach.	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.0	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.1
Electronic Equipment	36.7	36.6	36.9	36.2	36.5	36.5	36.1	36.1	36.1	36.4	36.2	35.5	35.0
Electric Distribution	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5
Electric Industrial	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4
Lighting & Wiring	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.6
Household Audio & Video	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7
Communication Equip.	12.9	12.8	12.9	12.8	12.8	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.2	12.0
Electronic Components	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.7
Misc. Electrical Equip.	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.1
Transportation Equip.	7.6	7.8	8.0	8.3	8.3	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.1	9.3	9.3
Motor Vehicles	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.7	5.8	6.5	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.6	6.7	6.7
Instruments & Rel. Prod.	33.7	33.6	33.5	33.5	33.2	33.0	32.8	32.6	32.2	31.5	31.6	31.3	31.1
Search & Navigation	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.1	8.0	7.9	7.6
Measuring & Control	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.3
Medical Instruments	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.0	14.8	14.7	14.7	14.6	14.5	14.3	14.6	14.6	14.7
Misc. Manufacturing	15.2	15.1	15.0	14.5	15.0	15.3	15.3	15.1	14.9	14.8	14.9	15.1	15.4
Toys, Sporting Goods	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.9
Pens, Pencils, Etc.	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Nondurable Goods	312.3	315.2	318.7	313.7	317.1	318.5	317.0	313.6	312.4	306.3	305.9	307.7	309.0
Food & Kindred Products	40.2	40.8	41.2	40.5	41.1	41.3	41.5	41.3	41.0	40.3	39.4	39.7	39.3
Preserved Fruits	8.5	8.6	8.8	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.0	8.5	8.5	8.7	8.6
Grain Mill & Bakery	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.3	12.8	12.7	12.9	12.9	12.8	12.4	12.0	11.8	11.7
Beverages	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.5
Textile Mill Products	11.9	12.3	12.6	12.2	12.7	12.6	12.6	10.5	11.3	12.0	12.0	12.4	12.5
Knitting Mills	3.4	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7
Textile Fin., Except Wool	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	2.1	3.0	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9

Notes (apply to pages S-30 and S-31): Nonfarm payroll employment includes civilians on nonfarm establishment payrolls who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. It excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households. Data are adjusted to March 1993 benchmarks and are not additive.

* The total number of State employees reported under this heading is determined on the basis of a definition developed by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics which is standardized throughout the nation. The definition includes both full- and part-time workers in the executive departments, the legislature, and the judiciary, as well as all employees of authorities, commissions, the State University and other agencies not included on the central State payroll.

** This sub-category of State government employment is limited to full-time employees of the executive departments, the legislature, and the judiciary. The figures are based on the central State payroll and are provided by the Department of Treasury

(con't.)

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY (con't.)
(000)

	1993									1994			
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Apparel & Other Text. Prod.	31.2	32.4	33.4	32.4	33.3	34.1	33.7	33.1	31.3	28.2	29.1	29.4	29.9
Men's & Boys' Suits & Cts.	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1
Women's Outerwear	13.9	14.9	15.9	15.7	15.9	16.4	16.1	15.7	14.2	12.2	12.9	13.2	13.6
Women's & Child. Undgrm.	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0
Paper & Allied Products	23.2	23.2	23.5	23.1	23.4	23.6	23.4	23.3	23.2	23.0	23.3	23.4	23.6
Paper & Paperboard	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Paperboard Container	9.0	9.0	9.1	8.9	9.1	9.3	9.2	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.1
Misc. Converted Paper	11.5	11.5	11.7	11.6	11.7	11.7	11.6	11.5	11.5	11.3	11.5	11.6	11.9
Printing & Publishing	55.3	55.6	56.0	55.9	56.2	56.4	56.1	56.1	56.3	55.2	55.2	55.5	55.8
Newspapers	15.8	15.9	16.1	16.3	16.1	16.1	16.2	16.2	16.4	16.3	16.3	16.0	16.2
Commercial Printing	19.9	20.0	20.1	19.8	20.1	20.3	20.2	20.0	19.9	19.2	19.3	19.9	20.1
Chemicals & Allied Prod.	108.6	108.7	109.6	108.3	108.5	108.4	107.9	107.8	108.3	107.3	106.5	106.7	106.7
Industrial Inorganic	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.9
Plastic Materials	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1
Drugs	50.5	50.7	51.2	50.6	50.4	50.5	50.2	50.4	51.2	50.9	50.5	50.4	50.8
Soaps, Clnrs. & Toilet Gd.	18.3	18.3	18.5	17.6	18.2	18.2	18.1	17.8	17.6	17.4	17.3	17.5	17.3
Paints & Allied Prod.	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9
Industrial Organic	14.9	14.9	15.0	14.9	14.9	14.7	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.4	14.3	14.2	14.3
Petroleum & Coal Products	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.0	7.9	8.0	7.8	7.9	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.5
Petroleum Refining	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.6
Rubber & Misc. Plastic Prod.	30.5	30.8	31.0	30.1	30.7	30.9	30.6	30.6	30.3	29.9	30.0	30.2	30.8
Fabricated Rubber Prod.	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Misc. Plastics Prod.	25.2	25.5	25.7	24.9	25.6	25.7	25.6	25.6	25.3	24.9	25.0	25.1	25.4
Leather, Leather Products	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.9
SERVICE PRODUCING	2,839.0	2,861.6	2,904.5	2,881.5	2,873.7	2,866.4	2,885.0	2,900.5	2,910.4	2,841.6	2,842.3	2867.6	2896.2
PRIV. SERVICE PRODUCING	2,265.8	2,293.0	2,331.6	2,328.5	2,325.9	2,317.9	2,316.8	2,324.3	2,335.2	2,279.8	2,276.2	2295.5	2322.1
TRANSP. & PUBLIC UTIL.	234.6	237.3	238.8	233.3	232.3	236.9	237.1	237.9	239.0	235.3	235.4	237.0	235.5
Transportation	144.7	146.8	147.5	142.8	141.9	146.7	146.7	147.6	148.5	145.5	145.5	147.3	146.3
Railroad Transportation	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0
Trucking & Warehouse	68.6	68.6	69.1	69.6	69.6	69.4	69.1	69.7	70.3	69.3	68.9	70.6	69.1
Transportation by Air	17.3	18.3	18.5	18.5	18.4	18.3	18.1	18.4	18.3	18.0	18.1	18.0	17.9
Communications & Util.	89.9	90.5	91.3	90.5	90.4	90.2	90.4	90.3	90.5	89.8	89.9	89.7	89.2
Communications	61.6	62.2	62.6	61.8	61.9	62.0	62.3	62.3	62.4	61.8	61.9	61.8	61.2
Electric, Gas, Sanitary	28.3	28.3	28.7	28.7	28.5	28.2	28.1	28.0	28.1	28.0	28.0	27.9	28.0
TRADE	799.0	810.5	829.1	824.0	822.9	821.3	821.1	830.6	842.9	811.0	798.2	802.9	813.2
Wholesale Trade	257.2	257.9	259.9	259.0	259.5	259.3	259.7	260.4	260.3	257.6	257.5	258.7	260.7
Wholesale - Durables	151.1	151.4	152.2	151.1	151.0	150.6	151.1	151.5	151.4	150.5	150.2	150.5	152.3
Wholesale - Nondurables	106.1	106.5	107.7	107.9	108.5	108.7	108.6	108.9	108.9	107.1	107.3	108.2	108.4
Retail Trade	541.8	552.6	569.2	565.0	563.4	562.0	561.4	570.2	582.6	553.4	540.7	544.2	552.5
Bldg./ Mat Garden Supply	19.9	20.7	20.9	20.5	20.3	20.0	20.0	19.7	19.9	19.0	18.7	19.0	20.2
General Merchandise	64.3	63.7	64.8	64.7	64.2	66.1	68.0	73.1	78.4	71.1	65.2	64.9	65.2
Department Stores	53.7	53.0	54.0	54.1	53.7	55.4	57.1	61.4	66.2	60.1	54.7	54.4	54.8
Food Stores	98.8	100.1	104.2	103.8	103.4	101.7	101.2	101.7	102.9	102.3	101.2	100.9	101.4
Automotive Dealers	51.4	52.0	52.6	52.4	52.1	52.1	52.0	51.8	51.7	51.1	51.1	51.7	52.5
Apparel & Accessories	49.2	50.4	51.6	50.9	51.4	50.9	51.9	53.8	57.2	51.7	48.9	49.8	50.2
Furn., Homefurn., Equip.	26.1	26.1	26.4	26.5	26.1	26.5	27.2	28.1	29.2	27.4	26.6	26.4	26.7
Eating & Drinking	150.3	156.9	165.2	163.8	163.5	162.0	156.0	154.4	153.5	145.0	146.0	149.1	153.8
Misc. Retail	81.8	82.7	83.5	82.4	82.4	82.7	85.1	87.6	89.8	85.8	83.0	82.4	82.5
FIN./INS./REAL ESTATE	227.3	228.0	230.4	230.9	232.0	229.9	229.2	229.8	229.7	228.9	229.3	229.7	230.6
Depository Inst.	59.6	59.6	60.1	60.0	60.2	59.4	59.4	59.7	59.9	59.0	58.9	59.1	59.0
Insurance Carriers	62.1	61.9	62.4	62.5	62.5	62.3	62.2	62.6	62.4	62.2	62.6	62.3	62.6
Insurance Agents	24.4	24.4	24.5	24.3	24.2	24.0	24.0	24.0	23.9	24.4	24.3	24.2	24.1
Real Estate	33.8	34.7	35.6	36.0	35.9	35.1	34.3	34.2	34.2	33.5	33.5	33.8	34.3
SERVICES	1,004.9	1,017.2	1,033.3	1,040.3	1,038.7	1,029.8	1,029.4	1,026.0	1,023.6	1,004.6	1,013.3	1025.9	1042.8
Hotels & Other Lodgings	69.0	71.6	74.5	76.6	76.7	74.0	72.3	70.0	69.2	67.1	67.1	67.8	69.2
Casinos	43.1	43.6	44.3	45.0	45.0	44.4	43.9	43.7	43.4	43.2	42.8	43.0	43.2
Personal Services	37.7	35.6	35.6	35.1	35.3	35.5	35.7	35.8	36.3	37.5	38.4	38.5	38.7
Business Services	216.3	218.6	222.6	225.3	227.1	227.1	227.0	227.8	229.1	223.2	225.8	229.3	232.7
Personnel Supply	52.5	53.7	55.8	57.3	59.0	60.0	59.4	60.0	60.9	57.4	58.0	59.1	60.8
Health Services	289.8	290.8	292.5	293.2	292.5	292.7	294.6	294.8	295.5	293.9	294.3	296.7	297.4
Hospitals	142.0	142.1	143.3	143.4	143.0	143.0	143.4	143.1	142.9	143.9	143.3	144.0	144.1
Legal Services	34.9	35.0	35.7	35.8	35.2	34.6	34.9	34.8	34.7	34.5	34.5	34.5	34.4
Educational Services	51.7	52.4	49.9	45.7	44.5	48.6	53.2	53.1	53.1	50.5	52.6	53.5	53.9
Social Services	58.4	59.0	59.0	56.4	55.6	58.4	59.7	60.4	60.5	60.6	61.0	61.4	61.6
Membership Org.	45.1	45.5	46.1	48.5	48.5	45.3	45.5	45.6	45.8	45.7	45.9	46.1	46.3
Engineering & Management	106.9	107.5	107.6	108.7	108.7	107.3	108.0	108.4	108.2	106.5	107.1	107.6	108.5
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	573.2	568.6	572.9	553.0	547.8	548.5	568.2	576.2	575.2	561.8	566.1	572.1	574.1
Total Federal Government	72.0	72.1	72.3	72.4	72.0	71.7	71.3	71.5	72.3	71.9	71.5	71.3	71.3
U.S. Postal Service	31.8	31.8	31.9	32.0	32.0	32.1	31.8	32.1	32.7	32.4	32.3	32.2	32.2
Department of Defense	21.3	21.5	21.6	21.6	21.1	20.7	20.7	20.6	20.7	20.6	20.5	20.4	20.5
Other Federal Gov't.	18.9	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.9	18.9	18.8	18.8	18.9	18.9	18.7	18.7	18.6
Total State Government*	124.6	121.7	121.0	118.6	119.6	120.7	125.1	125.8	124.4	118.1	123.5	124.8	125.0
State Hospitals	10.1	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2
State Education	38.7	36.2	31.7	31.8	31.6	33.9	39.1	39.5	38.0	32.7	38.2	38.8	39.1
Other State Gov't.	75.8	75.5	79.3	76.8	78.0	76.7	75.9	76.1	76.2	75.2	75.1	75.8	75.7
Exec./Leg./Judicial**	65.9	66.3	66.2	65.5	65.6	65.3	65.3	65.7	66.1	65.8	65.7	66.1	65.4
Total Local Government	376.6	374.8	379.6	362.0	356.2	356.1	371.8	378.9	378.5	371.8	371.1	376.0	377.8
Local Education	215.9	213.7	212.3	179.9	172.5	190.4	208.6	215.4	215.0	210.7	210.3	214.4	216.1
Other Local Gov't.	160.7	161.1	167.3	182.1	183.7	165.7	163.2	163.5	163.5	161.1	160.8	161.6	161.7

AVERAGE WEEKLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	1993 Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1994 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	531.89	533.18	539.55	536.84	537.01	542.05	542.93	552.30	574.91	545.49	512.07	559.99	556.43
Durable Goods	526.95	531.65	534.11	534.42	536.18	546.33	551.93	562.17	568.34	542.11	496.69	562.22	564.71
Lumber & Wood Products	445.50	472.27	483.84	491.40	469.06	462.97	476.15	448.56	466.07	447.82	389.16	460.88	469.36
Furniture & Fixtures	373.47	384.12	393.07	389.09	403.92	407.80	415.03	394.05	423.93	392.04	345.31	385.76	379.08
Stone/Clay/Glass	550.34	537.51	543.54	544.78	539.33	574.20	558.05	565.84	545.28	550.82	511.81	558.14	554.69
Glass & Gl.--Press, Blown	577.22	554.62	562.39	557.27	561.13	595.19	553.35	556.84	549.25	587.33	565.97	588.75	565.48
Pottery & Rel. Products	542.19	492.23	545.16	552.38	506.94	578.43	597.49	588.82	581.86	581.15	516.67	587.13	588.27
Primary Metal Industries	556.36	543.09	550.78	578.88	565.48	558.99	549.05	561.13	581.19	557.61	521.82	579.92	582.12
Blast Furn. & Basic Steel	669.37	609.12	623.04	653.43	682.11	621.35	621.62	602.76	667.21	600.41	551.31	614.72	689.33
Iron & Steel Foundries	541.27	553.48	543.30	592.18	581.05	612.44	584.16	610.08	600.21	583.28	549.41	597.31	615.60
Nonfer. Roll. & Drawing	516.93	508.69	532.22	589.59	511.73	532.25	508.76	545.73	587.03	567.59	518.01	581.19	567.86
Fabricated Metal	516.25	527.50	542.71	518.33	532.14	530.82	565.47	560.35	559.73	550.51	508.20	566.24	572.86
Metal Cans	643.98	649.57	616.93	653.28	647.74	648.77	704.26	692.50	671.00	695.90	603.90	698.16	699.67
Cutlery, Tools & Hrdwr.	617.14	712.57	771.28	571.86	617.31	619.13	860.72	811.82	740.70	681.47	634.38	669.47	651.11
Fab. Struct. Metal Prod.	530.96	528.33	560.12	555.13	554.51	544.80	562.01	555.98	565.82	564.39	514.08	581.22	607.17
Forgings & Stampings	546.62	540.12	529.15	557.98	601.46	585.18	585.20	568.54	583.00	581.56	536.05	588.59	598.56
Industrial Machinery	579.72	581.52	588.73	595.16	565.08	587.86	584.22	600.66	617.23	576.80	545.03	604.47	600.48
Constr. & Rel. Mach.	564.02	549.40	504.74	606.56	562.51	544.77	517.78	503.33	525.21	470.59	475.46	514.00	470.86
Metalworking Machinery	662.89	658.59	656.97	661.38	613.55	611.65	618.28	638.12	657.73	611.00	619.24	682.08	704.28
Special Industry Mach.	735.91	762.05	777.33	783.06	647.96	792.36	797.22	805.55	873.62	805.81	742.48	828.61	837.87
General Industry Mach.	529.96	521.83	524.88	537.47	523.50	535.01	537.72	559.42	584.47	563.89	547.77	613.76	570.26
Refrig. & Service Mach.	563.21	551.21	580.89	566.16	568.35	523.20	531.62	537.41	559.65	532.57	425.12	487.94	483.95
Electronic Equipment	454.91	457.54	444.57	449.62	468.33	480.26	491.88	509.12	511.98	463.74	436.27	489.41	487.94
Electric Distribution	378.51	385.53	387.89	337.35	372.40	383.15	373.09	395.51	381.44	332.16	309.12	384.40	395.34
Lighting & Wiring	413.95	416.41	413.70	399.21	396.68	426.02	453.87	457.26	468.30	418.04	355.24	444.72	442.26
Household Audio & Video	469.21	526.46	507.64	529.31	545.00	481.64	492.57	516.40	519.75	502.96	467.19	493.84	549.65
Communications Equip.	505.26	469.13	455.49	485.62	498.58	515.16	519.06	524.80	567.41	515.87	518.86	578.49	568.35
Electronic Components	403.58	422.91	412.65	412.52	455.92	458.55	465.13	492.76	477.86	410.74	379.49	419.35	417.44
Transportation Equipment	790.27	836.07	818.40	793.07	856.13	854.24	815.86	890.04	867.68	808.64	683.14	887.80	934.58
Motor Vehicles & Equip.	865.62	928.81	915.36	874.69	960.38	952.32	887.15	976.23	935.42	892.21	741.88	998.45	1,058.16
Instruments & Rel. Prod.	575.87	581.28	583.38	576.10	578.38	566.54	585.76	578.24	595.02	573.40	506.04	582.54	580.86
Measuring & Control	509.53	521.52	518.33	508.16	524.15	527.54	541.22	536.07	564.98	598.80	536.22	556.08	543.34
Medical Instruments	518.32	519.87	531.10	527.24	516.99	475.85	508.40	506.76	522.95	503.40	418.30	517.09	515.30
Misc. Manufacturing	420.10	413.32	413.39	440.48	435.89	445.42	432.55	453.70	464.94	443.45	413.15	451.19	453.70
Toys, Sporting Goods	262.17	254.70	278.64	304.67	285.72	279.46	294.52	286.08	292.25	305.76	290.47	325.82	322.66
Nondurable Goods	535.19	535.60	542.05	538.00	537.84	538.20	536.54	545.91	579.74	547.14	521.87	558.67	551.69
Food & Kindred Products	552.08	547.10	580.36	566.72	560.30	568.54	557.26	581.50	632.48	581.30	576.35	598.07	601.37
Preserv. Fruits/Veg.	527.85	530.32	563.50	572.24	580.06	558.10	581.51	601.13	708.58	632.70	620.06	646.14	568.41
Beverages	619.39	701.13	821.90	656.95	690.11	647.62	604.79	711.33	780.29	638.97	594.00	685.95	660.66
Textile Mill Products	477.26	463.93	446.21	401.43	433.51	409.54	447.07	415.42	424.26	438.42	407.68	452.06	448.76
Apparel & Other Text. Prod.	291.09	289.14	298.28	294.89	304.07	303.24	298.83	301.01	304.51	302.94	266.51	312.23	310.78
Men's & Boys' Suits and Cts.	298.50	309.46	318.40	309.80	302.59	315.61	321.20	320.76	335.16	326.01	273.21	332.38	332.42
Women's & Child .Undergar.	244.69	252.76	253.10	251.63	252.05	231.84	251.28	256.86	264.41	272.08	196.60	276.05	275.80
Paper & Allied Products	535.26	546.11	551.45	549.84	542.52	544.00	527.98	549.25	587.06	556.48	503.60	560.99	553.05
Paperboard Cont. & Boxes	491.72	508.52	519.91	511.46	491.49	502.57	489.41	519.50	533.92	522.44	464.51	542.01	528.51
Misc. Converted Paper	482.69	502.43	512.16	498.78	504.18	482.80	477.76	486.88	552.92	523.85	461.71	524.21	495.30
Printing & Publishing	533.67	532.07	529.54	530.60	526.52	545.88	534.10	538.78	573.38	533.11	526.59	553.88	537.60
Newspapers	487.31	482.07	503.37	485.26	480.19	517.16	521.28	485.64	531.29	515.30	545.69	528.12	524.68
Commercial Printing	539.05	532.22	522.19	528.64	524.30	551.95	526.55	541.01	569.70	531.33	524.33	546.48	528.02
Chemicals & Allied Prod.	662.11	665.38	664.83	664.20	664.02	662.11	672.15	674.44	715.74	665.37	646.38	678.83	671.89
Industrial Inorganic	672.95	707.59	693.06	692.42	713.86	710.73	720.15	773.95	713.41	733.50	716.62	747.90	743.54
Plastic Materials	837 02	829.98	816.39	780.31	795.50	829.36	805.14	771.15	765.82	784.07	817.38	805.85	791.51
Drugs	695.64	695.23	691.49	682.50	687.42	690.53	704.87	697.59	769.56	687.83	687.53	722.01	690.53
Soaps, Clnrs. & Toilet Gds.	508.34	510.34	534.80	535.09	540.56	508.41	510.43	518.34	554.70	522.45	470.84	491.10	508.76
Paints & Allied Prod.	550.20	549.11	575.79	543.09	578.12	593.19	566.95	583.10	560.06	547.71	506.84	570.02	570.09
Industrial Organic	738.86	761.34	768.58	771.68	745.82	764.36	783.37	784.49	804.38	796.84	805.14	829.92	828.00
Petroleum & Coal Prod.	925.65	996.17	1,026.60	1,029.92	1,035.83	1,041.92	993.45	1,040.40	1,043.24	1,049.02	1,033.01	1,052.50	1,070.97
Petroleum Refining	975.38	1,065.97	1,101.60	1,103.61	1,109.22	1,123.23	1,050.72	1,117.58	1,117.58	1,135.29	1,120.14	1,137.12	1,137.12
Rubber & Misc. Plastic	447.86	444.37	452.62	451.76	451.14	448.93	452.10	459.24	495.94	457.19	414.03	470.30	452.19
Misc. Plastics Prod.	449.43	446.22	455.76	453.68	453.65	451.34	455.18	459.36	501.14	456.77	412.90	471.08	452.94
Leather, Leather Prod.	328.16	329.78	338.96	321.16	327.10	322.76	320.88	336.31	353.42	331.43	259.42	329.22	331.40

Notes: Weekly earnings are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors.
Data from 1977 forward not precisely comparable with earlier figures due to 1972-to-1987 Standard Industrial Classification revisions.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	1993									1994			
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	41.2	41.3	41.6	41.2	41.5	41.6	41.7	42.0	43.0	41.2	38.3	42.2	41.9
Durable Goods	41.2	41.6	41.5	41.3	41.5	41.8	42.1	42.3	42.7	41.1	37.8	42.4	42.3
Lumber & Wood Products	39.6	41.5	42.0	42.0	41.4	41.3	42.1	42.0	41.8	39.7	36.0	39.8	41.1
Furniture & Fixtures	35.2	36.0	37.4	36.5	37.4	37.9	38.5	37.0	39.0	36.0	32.7	36.6	35.1
Stone, Clay, Glass Products	43.3	43.7	42.9	43.1	42.3	45.0	43.7	44.0	42.5	42.6	39.4	43.3	42.8
Glass & Gl.--Press, Blown	43.4	44.8	42.8	43.3	43.6	45.4	42.5	42.9	41.8	43.7	42.3	44.3	42.2
Pottery & Rel. Products	41.2	39.6	41.3	41.1	35.7	42.5	42.8	42.3	41.8	41.9	36.8	42.7	42.2
Primary Metal Industries	42.6	42.1	42.4	43.2	43.7	42.9	42.3	42.9	43.6	41.8	39.0	44.1	44.0
Blast Furn. & Basic Steel	46.1	43.2	44.0	44.3	47.8	42.5	42.9	41.8	44.9	40.9	38.1	42.6	45.5
Iron & Steel Foundries	45.6	46.2	45.2	48.9	48.3	50.2	47.3	49.2	49.4	46.7	44.2	49.0	51.3
Nonfer. Roll. & Drawing	39.4	39.1	39.6	40.3	39.7	41.1	39.5	41.5	42.6	42.2	38.6	43.6	42.6
Fabricated Metal	41.7	42.2	42.3	41.4	42.1	41.6	43.1	42.1	42.5	41.8	38.5	42.8	43.3
Metal Cans	45.9	46.2	44.9	47.1	46.4	48.2	52.4	50.4	50.0	52.8	45.0	50.3	50.3
Cutlery, Tools & Hrdwr.	36.8	42.9	43.6	34.7	38.8	36.7	46.3	37.9	38.2	37.3	35.8	38.9	39.2
Fab. Struct. Metal Prod.	43.7	43.7	44.0	43.1	43.8	42.2	43.0	43.2	42.8	41.9	37.8	42.8	43.4
Forgings & Stampings	43.8	42.0	41.6	46.0	45.6	44.5	44.3	43.4	44.0	43.4	39.3	42.9	43.5
Industrial Machinery	42.1	42.2	42.6	42.3	40.8	41.9	41.7	42.6	43.9	41.2	38.6	42.3	41.7
Constr. & Rel. Mach.	42.6	41.0	39.9	43.7	41.3	42.1	40.2	39.2	42.7	38.7	39.1	40.6	38.5
Metalworking Machinery	43.9	43.3	44.3	43.8	41.4	41.3	41.0	42.4	43.3	41.2	41.2	43.5	44.1
Special Industry Mach.	43.7	44.1	44.7	44.9	38.8	45.2	45.4	45.9	48.4	45.5	42.5	47.0	46.6
General Industry Mach.	41.5	40.8	40.5	41.6	40.3	40.5	40.4	41.5	42.6	41.1	40.1	44.8	41.9
Refrig. & service Mach.	42.7	43.3	45.1	42.0	42.1	41.1	42.7	43.2	45.5	42.1	33.5	38.3	38.5
Electronic Equipment	39.8	40.1	39.1	39.2	40.2	40.7	41.3	41.8	42.0	39.3	36.6	41.3	40.9
Electric Distribution	37.7	39.1	39.3	34.6	38.0	38.2	37.8	38.7	39.9	34.6	33.6	40.0	40.3
Lighting & Wiring	38.4	38.7	38.7	35.9	36.9	38.8	41.0	40.9	42.0	38.6	33.2	40.8	40.5
Household Audio & Video	35.9	39.2	39.2	38.3	40.4	38.5	39.5	39.3	38.5	38.6	35.8	37.9	39.6
Communications Equip.	42.0	38.9	37.8	40.3	40.8	40.5	40.3	40.4	40.5	39.2	39.1	43.3	42.1
Electronic Components	38.4	40.9	39.3	39.4	41.0	41.8	42.4	42.7	43.8	39.8	35.7	40.4	40.1
Transportation Equipment	44.8	46.5	46.5	45.5	47.3	46.2	45.2	47.8	46.4	43.9	38.4	47.4	48.6
Motor Vehicles & Equip.	45.8	48.2	48.0	46.7	49.2	48.0	45.8	48.4	46.4	44.7	38.7	48.8	50.8
Instruments & Rel. Prod.	41.4	42.0	42.0	40.8	41.7	40.7	41.9	41.6	42.9	42.1	37.1	42.0	42.0
Measuring & Control	40.6	41.0	40.4	39.7	40.6	40.8	41.6	41.3	42.1	43.9	40.5	42.0	41.1
Medical Instruments	41.8	42.3	42.9	42.9	42.1	39.1	41.3	41.2	42.9	41.5	34.8	41.6	42.1
Misc. Manufacturing	38.4	38.2	38.1	40.3	40.1	40.2	40.2	40.8	41.0	39.7	37.8	41.7	41.7
Toys, Sporting Goods	37.4	36.7	36.0	40.3	38.3	36.2	39.8	39.9	39.6	39.0	39.2	43.5	42.4
Nondurable Goods	41.2	41.2	41.6	41.1	41.5	41.4	41.4	41.8	43.2	41.2	38.6	42.1	41.7
Food & Kindred Products	42.5	41.7	44.1	44.0	43.1	43.7	43.4	44.8	46.2	42.9	42.1	44.9	43.8
Preserv. Fruits/Veg.	41.4	40.7	46.0	46.0	46.0	46.2	47.9	48.4	49.9	45.0	43.0	48.4	44.2
Beverages	38.4	42.7	46.2	41.5	43.9	40.3	40.4	44.1	47.9	42.4	38.9	44.6	42.0
Textile Mill Products	47.3	46.3	44.8	42.3	44.6	43.2	45.9	45.5	44.8	44.6	41.6	46.7	46.6
Apparel & Other Text. Prod.	36.8	36.6	37.1	37.0	38.2	38.0	37.4	37.3	37.0	37.4	32.7	37.8	37.9
Men's & Boys' Stuis and Cts.	37.5	38.3	38.5	38.2	38.4	39.6	40.1	39.6	39.2	40.1	33.4	41.6	41.5
Women's & Child. Undergar.	32.8	35.4	35.3	34.9	35.6	34.5	36.0	36.8	38.6	41.1	30.2	39.1	39.4
Paper & Allied Products	44.2	44.8	44.4	43.5	44.0	43.8	43.1	43.8	45.9	44.2	40.0	44.7	45.0
Paperboard Cont. & Boxes	43.4	43.8	43.8	42.8	43.0	43.4	42.3	43.4	43.8	43.5	38.2	44.5	44.6
Misc. Converted Paper	41.9	43.5	43.7	41.6	42.8	41.3	41.4	41.9	46.0	43.8	39.7	44.2	43.6
Printing & Publishing	38.7	38.5	38.4	38.2	38.8	39.7	38.9	39.5	41.7	38.8	37.4	40.4	39.5
Newspapers	30.4	30.3	31.5	30.5	29.9	31.4	32.0	31.7	31.7	30.6	31.8	31.7	30.9
Commercial Printing	39.9	39.6	39.5	38.7	40.3	41.5	39.8	40.8	42.2	40.1	38.3	41.4	40.9
Chemicals & Allied Prod.	41.8	42.3	42.4	41.8	42.0	41.8	42.3	42.1	44.1	41.9	39.9	41.8	41.5
Industrial Inorganic	42.7	45.3	44.8	44.5	44.7	44.7	44.1	46.4	44.7	45.0	43.3	45.0	44.9
Plastic Materials	51.7	52.2	51.9	49.2	50.0	51.9	49.7	48.5	48.5	50.1	51.7	51.1	49.5
Drugs	40.8	40.8	40.7	40.1	40.7	40.5	41.1	40.3	44.0	40.7	39.4	41.0	39.8
Soaps, Clnrs. & Toilet Gds.	40.7	41.9	43.8	42.4	42.8	41.2	41.6	41.5	43.1	40.5	36.9	38.7	39.5
Paints & Allied Prod.	42.0	42.6	44.6	42.1	44.3	44.5	42.5	42.5	41.0	38.9	36.1	40.6	39.7
Industrial Organic	42.1	42.7	43.3	42.4	40.8	41.7	43.4	43.9	44.1	44.0	42.6	45.6	45.0
Petroleum & Coal Prod.	42.5	42.3	42.9	42.7	42.4	42.2	41.9	41.8	42.1	41.3	39.9	42.1	43.5
Petroleum Refining	42.5	42.1	42.5	42.3	42.0	42.1	40.9	41.3	41.3	41.0	39.4	42.1	42.1
Rubber & Misc. Plastic	41.7	42.2	42.7	42.3	42.4	41.8	41.9	43.0	44.8	41.3	37.3	42.6	41.6
Misc. Plastics Prod.	42.2	42.7	43.2	42.8	43.0	42.3	42.5	43.5	45.6	41.6	37.4	43.1	41.9
Leather, Leather Prod.	39.3	39.4	40.4	39.6	39.6	38.7	38.8	39.8	39.4	38.9	30.7	39.1	36.1

Notes: Average hours worked or paid for are affected by labor turnover, changes in overtime hours, and part-time employment.

AVERAGE HOURLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	1993 Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1994 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	12.91	12.91	12.97	13.03	12.94	13.03	13.02	13.15	13.37	13.24	13.37	13.27	13.28
Durable Goods	12.79	12.78	12.87	12.94	12.92	13.07	13.11	13.29	13.31	13.19	13.14	13.26	13.35
Lumber & Wood Products	11.25	11.38	11.52	11.70	11.33	11.21	11.31	10.68	11.15	11.28	10.81	11.58	11.42
Furniture & Fixtures	10.61	10.67	10.51	10.66	10.80	10.76	10.78	10.65	10.87	10.89	10.56	10.54	10.80
Stone, Clay, Glass Products	12.71	12.30	12.67	12.64	12.75	12.76	12.77	12.86	12.83	12.93	12.99	12.89	12.96
Glass & Gl.--Press, Blown	13.30	12.38	13.14	12.87	12.87	13.11	13.02	12.98	13.14	13.44	13.38	13.29	13.40
Pottery & Rel. Products	13.16	12.43	13.20	13.44	14.20	13.61	13.96	13.92	13.92	13.87	14.04	13.75	13.94
Primary Metal Industries	13.06	12.90	12.99	13.40	12.94	13.03	12.98	13.08	13.33	13.34	13.38	13.15	13.23
Blast Furn. & Basic Steel	14.52	14.10	14.16	14.75	14.27	14.62	14.49	14.42	14.86	14.68	14.47	14.43	15.15
Iron & Steel Foundries	11.87	11.98	12.02	12.11	12.03	12.20	12.35	12.40	12.15	12.49	12.43	12.19	12.00
Nonfer. Roll. & Drawing	13.12	13.01	13.44	14.63	12.89	12.95	12.88	13.15	13.78	13.45	13.42	13.33	13.33
Fabricaated Metal	12.38	12.50	12.83	12.52	12.64	12.76	13.12	13.31	13.17	13.17	13.20	13.23	13.23
Metal Cans	14.03	14.06	13.74	13.87	13.96	13.46	13.44	13.74	13.42	13.18	13.42	13.88	13.91
Cutlery, Tools & Hrdwr.	16.77	16.61	17.69	16.48	15.91	16.87	18.59	21.42	19.39	18.27	17.72	17.21	16.61
Fab. Struct. Metal Prod.	12.15	12.09	12.73	12.88	12.66	12.91	13.07	12.87	13.22	13.47	13.60	13.58	13.99
Forgings & Stampings	12.48	12.86	12.72	12.13	13.19	13.15	13.21	13.10	13.25	13.40	13.64	13.72	13.76
Industrial Machinery	13.77	13.78	13.82	14.07	13.85	14.03	14.01	14.10	14.06	14.00	14.12	14.29	14.40
Constr. & Rel. Mach.	13.24	13.40	12.65	13.88	13.62	12.94	12.88	12.84	12.30	12.16	12.16	12.66	12.23
Metalworking Machinery	15.10	15.21	14.83	15.10	14.82	14.81	15.08	15.05	15.19	14.83	15.03	15.68	15.97
Special Industry Mach.	16.84	17.28	17.39	17.44	16.70	17.53	17.56	17.55	18.05	17.71	17.47	17.63	17.98
General Industry Mach.	12.77	12.79	12.96	12.92	12.99	13.21	13.31	13.48	13.72	13.72	13.66	13.70	13.61
Refrig. & Service Mach.	13.19	12.73	12.88	13.48	13.50	12.73	12.45	12.44	12.30	12.65	12.69	12.74	12.57
Electronic Equipment	11.43	11.41	11.37	11.47	11.65	11.80	11.91	12.18	12.19	11.80	11.92	11.85	11.93
Electric Distribution	10.04	9.86	9.87	9.75	9.80	10.03	9.87	10.22	9.56	9.60	9.20	9.61	9.81
Lighting & Wiring	10.78	10.76	10.69	11.12	10.75	10.98	11.07	11.18	11.15	10.83	10.70	10.90	10.92
Household Audio & Video	13.07	13.43	12.95	13.82	13.49	12.51	12.47	13.14	13.50	13.03	13.05	13.03	13.88
Communications Equip.	12.03	12.06	12.05	12.05	12.22	12.72	12.88	12.99	14.01	13.16	13.27	13.36	13.50
Electronic Components	10.51	10.34	10.50	10.47	11.12	10.97	10.97	11.54	10.91	10.32	10.63	10.38	10.41
Transportation Equipment	17.64	17.98	17.60	17.43	18.10	18.49	18.05	18.62	18.70	18.42	17.79	18.73	19.23
Motor Vehicles & Equip.	18.90	19.27	19.07	18.73	19.52	19.84	19.37	20.17	20.16	19.96	19.17	20.46	20.83
Instruments & Rel. Prod.	13.91	13.84	13.89	14.12	13.87	13.92	13.98	13.90	13.87	13.62	13.64	13.87	13.83
Measuring & Control	12.55	12.72	12.83	12.80	12.91	12.93	13.01	12.98	13.42	13.64	13.24	13.24	13.22
Medical Instruments	12.40	12.29	12.38	12.29	12.28	12.17	12.31	12.30	12.19	12.13	12.02	12.43	12.24
Misc. Manufacturing	10.94	10.82	10.85	10.93	10.87	11.08	10.76	11.12	11.34	11.17	10.93	10.82	10.88
Toys, Sporting Goods	7.01	6.94	7.74	7.56	7.46	7.72	7.40	7.17	7.38	7.84	7.41	7.49	7.61
Nondurable Goods	12.99	13.00	13.03	13.09	12.96	13.00	12.96	13.06	13.42	13.28	13.52	13.27	13.23
Food & Kindred Products	12.99	13.12	13.16	12.88	13.00	13.01	12.84	12.98	13.69	13.55	13.69	13.32	13.73
Preserv. Fruits/Veg.	12.75	13.03	12.25	12.44	12.61	12.08	12.14	12.42	14.20	14.06	14.42	13.35	12.86
Beverages	16.13	16.42	17.79	15.83	15.72	16.07	14.97	16.13	16.29	15.07	15.27	15.38	15.73
Textile Mill Products	10.09	10.02	9.96	9.49	9.72	9.48	9.74	9.13	9.47	9.83	9.80	9.68	9.63
Apparel & Other Text. Prod.	7.91	7.90	8.04	7.97	7.96	7.98	7.99	8.07	8.23	8.10	8.15	8.26	8.20
Men's & Boys' Suits and Cts.	7.96	8.08	8.27	8.11	7.88	7.97	8.01	8.10	8.55	8.13	8.18	7.99	8.01
Women's & Child. Undergar.	7.46	7.14	7.17	7.21	7.08	6.72	6.98	6.98	6.85	6.62	6.51	7.06	7.00
Paper & Allied Products	12.11	12.19	12.42	12.64	12.33	12.42	12.25	12.54	12.79	12.59	12.59	12.55	12.29
Paperboard Cont. & Boxes	11.33	11.61	11.87	11.95	11.43	11.58	11.57	11.97	12.19	12.01	12.16	12.18	11.85
Misc. Converted Paper	11.52	11.55	11.72	11.99	11.78	11.69	11.54	11.62	12.02	11.96	11.63	11.86	11.36
Printing & Publishing	13.79	13.82	13.79	13.89	13.57	13.75	13.73	13.64	13.75	13.74	14.08	13.71	13.61
Newspapers	16.03	15.91	15.98	15.91	16.06	16.47	16.29	15.32	16.76	16.84	17.16	16.66	16.98
Commercial Printing	13.51	13.44	13.22	13.66	13.01	13.30	13.23	13.26	13.50	13.25	13.69	13.20	12.91
Chemicals & Allied Prod.	15.84	15.73	15.68	15.89	15.81	15.84	15.89	16.02	16.23	15.88	16.20	16.24	16.19
Industrial Inorganic	15.76	15.62	15.47	15.56	15.97	15.90	16.33	16.68	15.96	16.30	16.55	16.62	16.56
Plastic Materials	16.19	15.90	15.73	15.86	15.91	15.98	16.20	15.90	15.79	15.65	15.81	15.77	15.99
Drugs	17.05	17.04	16.99	17.02	16.89	17.05	17.15	17.31	17.49	16.90	17.45	17.61	17.35
Soaps, Clnrs. & Toilet Gds.	12.49	12.18	12.21	12.62	12.63	12.34	12.27	12.49	12.87	12.90	12.76	12.69	12.88
Paints & Allied Prod.	13.10	12.89	12.91	12.90	13.05	13.33	13.34	13.72	13.66	14.08	14.04	14.04	14.36
Industrial Organic	17.55	17.83	17.75	18.20	18.28	18.33	18.05	17.87	18.24	18.11	18.90	18.20	18.40
Petroleum & Coal Prod.	21.78	23.55	23.93	24.12	24.43	24.69	23.71	24.89	24.78	25.40	25.89	25.00	24.62
Petroleum Refining	22.95	25.32	25.92	26.09	26.41	26.68	25.69	27.06	27.06	27.69	28.43	27.01	27.01
Rubber & Misc. Plastic	10.74	10.53	10.60	10.68	10.64	10.74	10.79	10.68	11.07	11.07	11.10	11.04	10.87
Misc. Plastics Prod.	10.65	10.45	10.55	10.60	10.55	10.67	10.71	10.56	10.99	10.98	11.04	10.93	10.81
Leather, Leather Prod.	8.35	8.37	8.39	8.11	8.26	8.34	8.27	8.45	8.97	8.52	8.45	8.42	9.18

Notes: Hourly earnings include paid holidays, vacation, and sick leave. They are affected by changes in work force composition and in wage rates.

COMPARATIVE US AND NJ CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE TRENDS
Annual Averages (000)

Date		Labor Force		Employment		Unemployment Volume		Unemployment Rate (%)	
		US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ
1970		82,771	2,996.0	78,678	2,859.0	4,093	138.0	4.9	4.6
1971		84,382	3,012.0	79,367	2,840.0	5,016	172.0	5.9	5.7
1972		87,034	3,117.0	82,153	2,935.0	4,882	182.0	5.6	5.8
1973		89,429	3,190.0	85,064	3,011.0	4,365	180.0	4.9	5.6
1974		91,949	3,226.0	86,794	3,023.0	5,156	204.0	5.6	6.3
1975		93,775	3,264.0	85,846	2,929.0	7,929	334.0	8.5	10.2
1976		96,158	3,318.0	88,752	2,973.0	7,406	346.0	7.7	10.4
1977		99,009	3,383.0	92,017	3,065.0	6,991	317.0	7.1	9.4
1978		102,251	3,457.0	96,048	3,209.0	6,202	248.0	6.1	7.2
1979		104,962	3,570.0	98,824	3,323.0	6,137	247.0	5.8	6.9
1980		106,940	3,594.0	99,303	3,334.0	7,637	260.0	7.1	7.2
1981		108,670	3,593.0	100,397	3,330.0	8,273	263.0	7.6	7.3
1982		110,204	3,632.0	99,526	3,306.0	10,678	326.0	9.7	9.0
1983		111,550	3,673.0	100,834	3,385.0	10,717	288.0	9.6	7.8
1984		113,544	3,825.0	105,005	3,589.0	8,539	236.0	7.5	6.2
1985		115,461	3,839.0	107,150	3,621.0	8,312	217.0	7.2	5.7
1986		117,834	3,908.0	109,597	3,712.0	8,237	197.0	7.0	5.0
1987		119,865	3,966.0	112,440	3,806.0	7,425	160.0	6.2	4.0
1988		121,669	3,975.0	114,968	3,824.0	6,701	151.0	5.5	3.8
1989		123,869	3,989.0	117,342	3,826.0	6,528	163.0	5.3	4.1
					SERIES BREAK				
1990	R	124,787	4,062 0	117,914	3,859.0	6,874	202.0	5.5	5.0
1991	R	125,303	4,040.0	116,877	3,772.0	8,426	267.0	6.7	6.6
1992	R	126,982	4,034.0	117,598	3,697.0	9,384	337.0	7.4	8.4
1993	R	128,040	4,001.0	119,306	3,706.0	8,734	295.0	6.8	7.4
				Monthly Data (Seasonally Adjusted)					
1993-Jan	R	127,224	3,972.0	118,178	3,675.0	9,046	297.0	7.1	7.5
Feb	R	127,400	3,977.0	118,442	3,664.0	8,958	313.0	7.0	7.9
Mar	R	127,440	3,987.0	118,562	3,665.0	8,878	322.0	7.0	8.1
Apr	R	127,539	3,984.0	118,585	3,630.0	8,954	354.0	7.0	8.9
May	R	128,075	4,030.0	119,180	3,731.0	8,895	299.0	6.9	7.4
Jun	R	128,056	4,020.0	119,187	3,738.0	8,869	282.0	6.9	7.0
Jul	R	128,102	3,984.0	119,370	3,705.0	8,732	280.0	6.8	7.0
Aug	R	128,334	4,008.0	119,692	3,726.0	8,642	282.0	6.7	7.0
Sep	R	128,108	3,988.0	119,568	3,683.0	8,540	305.0	6.7	7.6
Oct	R	128,580	3,992.0	119,941	3,723.0	8,639	269.0	6.7	6.7
Nov	R	128,662	4,043.0	120,332	3,786.0	8,330	257.0	6.5	6.3
Dec	R	128,898	4,019.0	120,661	3,737.0	8,237	282.0	6.4	7.0
					SERIES BREAK*				
1994-Jan		130,667	4,066.0	121,971	3,788.0	8,696	278.0	6.7	6.8
Feb		130,776	4,030.0	122,258	3,735.0	8,518	295.0	6.5	7.3
Mar		130,580	4,023.0	122,037	3,704.0	8,543	319.0	6.5	7.9
Apr		130,747	3,967.0	122,338	3,681.0	8,408	286.0	6.4	7.2
May									
Jun									
Jul									
Aug									
Sep									
Oct									
Nov									
Dec									

Notes: Data have been revised (R) to incorporate 1990 census-based population controls (covering the 1990-1993) and updated seasonal adjustment factors.

* Data beginning with January 1994 are not directly comparable with those for 1993 and prior years as a result of the redesign of the Current Population Survey questionnaire & collection methodology. See "Redesign of the Current Population Survey *New Jersey Economic Indicators* (January 1994), pp. 13-12.

REGULAR STATE UI PROGRAM:
CHARACTERISTICS OF NEW JERSEY'S UNEMPLOYED*
(000)

	Apr 1994	Mar 1994	Apr 1993	Net Change From Month Ago	Net Change From Year Ago
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)					
Total Insured Unemployed**	107.2	125.9	117.2	-18.7	-10.0
(Seasonally Adjusted)					
Total Insured Unemployed	98.4	110.0	107.7	-11.6	-9.3
Male	56.9	64.8	60.1	-7.9	-3.2
Female	41.4	44.5	47.6	-3.1	-6.2
White, Not Hispanic	61.8	70.4	69.3	-8.6	-7.5
Black, Not Hispanic	17.6	18.1	18.6	-0.5	-1.0
Hispanic	15.9	17.5	16.2	-1.6	-0.3
Other**	2.6	2.8	2.8	-0.2	-0.2
By Industry of Claimant:					
Manufacturing	21.3	22.8	23.1	-1.5	-1.8
Durable Goods	8.6	9.3	9.9	-0.7	-1.3
Nondurable Goods	12.7	13.5	13.3	-0.8	-0.6
Nonmanufacturing***	76.4	86.6	84.2	-10.2	-7.8
Contract Construction	9.4	13.4	10.5	-4.0	-1.1
Trans. & Public Utilities	6.1	6.3	6.4	-0.2	-0.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	23.3	25.0	26.7	-1.7	-3.4
Finance/Ins. /Real Estate	5.0	5.2	6.1	-0.2	-1.1
Services	27.8	30.1	28.9	-2.3	-1.1
By Age of Claimant:					
Under 25	9.5	10.6	11.4	-1.1	-1.9
25 through 34	30.6	34.1	33.1	-3.5	-2.5
35 through 44	25.3	28.4	26.7	-3.1	-1.4
45 through 54	17.9	19.7	19.5	-1.8	-1.6
55 through 64	11.7	12.9	13.4	-1.2	-1.7
65 and Over	3.3	3.7	3.5	-0.4	-0.2
By Duration of Unemployment:					
1 to 2 Weeks	17.1	16.2	19.5	0.9	-2.4
3 to 4 Weeks	9.7	12.0	12.1	-2.3	-2.4
5 through 14 Weeks	41.3	50.1	44.3	-8.8	-3.0
15 Weeks and Over	30.1	30.6	31.8	-0.5	-1.7

Notes: Totals may not add due to seasonal adjustments, rounding and differences in the availability of data.

* Commencing January 1992, the data displayed are no longer based upon a three percent sample of claimants representing the universe who claimed unemployment during the insured week including the 12th of the month. See Notes on page S-3.

** Not Seasonally Adjusted.

*** Industry data in nonmanufacturing are for selected categories and do not add to totals.

If you need this document in braille, large print or audio cassette,
contact the Office of Work and Disability at 609/777-1727 or
NJ Relay (TTY) 1-800/852-7899.